

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

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VOL. IV

NEW YORK, MARCH 13, 1918

No. 27

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Old Drugs Under New Names

The public should become familiar with the new names of the products manufactured by American companies under licenses permitting them to use foreign patents. In many cases the drugs formerly made in Germany are no longer obtainable except under the names given them by the Federal Trade Commission. Novocain is now called "pro-caine," and veronal will hereafter be known as "barbital."

The process of manufacture, the selling price and other details are under the control of the Federal Trade Board, which gives assurance of strict attention to the purity of the products, and the standing of the companies is guaranteed because the Board makes a thorough investigation of their facilities for manufacture before granting the license. Pro-caine is a local anaesthetic and has supplanted the use of cocaine. It has none of the ill effects of cocaine. Barbital, the scientific name of which is diethyl-barbituric acid, is a headache remedy. In small doses it induces sleep without any other effect.

The substitute for salvarsan is called "arsphenamine." It is administered only by physicians. Three firms have been licensed to manufacture it under the supervision of the Federal Trade Commission. Other licenses issued under the Trading With the Enemy Act are for chemicals and dyestuffs. In all about 50 licenses have been applied for by American companies.

The Inevitable War

There is something pathetic in the scattering votes against a trade war after the world war that were returned to the questionnaire recently circulated among its members by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. That trade war is forecast much more clearly than the present war of arms ever was, and every country in Europe, with the glaring exception of Germany, has had bitter reasons to regret their blindness in refusing to believe those prophets who foretold the present struggle. Are we to be as blind to the inevitable trade war? If we are, we will suffer a commercial invasion as ruthless and as well organized as that which laid Belgium prostrate.

In this issue we publish two articles of deep significance in this very connection. The one sets forth the constructive plans that are being perfected in Great Britain to enter the trade war prepared. The other tells of the methods, typically Teutonic, by which the enemy combines war finance with trade war preparation. These articles, giving

definite facts and figures, should awaken American chemical and dyestuff manufacturers and dealers to a situation about which we have all entertained more or less hazy notions.

If we are caught unprepared for the inevitable trade war, it will be no one's fault but our own. The chemical trades have had plain evidence of the intentions of Germany. They know of her manipulations of the crude drug markets in Spain, in South America, even in far-off Java. They know the close relationship existing between the Kaiser's government and the German chemical industries. They appreciate that if we are to develop great dye, drug and chemical industries they must be fed by a strong export trade, for our domestic market is but a small port of the world's demand for these products. In no fields will the trade war be more bitterly fought the whole world over than in our industries.

And if in the trade war that is coming we are caught unprepared, no friendly nation will come to our assistance. There will be no England to guarantee the neutrality of invaded small nations. There will be no France to check the invasion for us. Our Allies will undoubtedly be friendly, glad to buy of us when they cannot each supply its own needs; but they will be anxious to develop their own chemical trade and they will be competitors, even if friendly competitors.

The New Dyestuffs Association

The Dyestuff Manufacturers' Association of America, formed last week, is a welcome nucleus around which to organize the industry in the United States. The divergent interests of the several companies, lack of standards except as each manufacturer fixed his own, and separate sales systems have made it impossible for the industry to present a united front on any of the important questions confronting manufacturers either in the domestic or foreign trade, or in matters of Government regulation. It is probable that an agreement can be reached on the tariff and upon standardization by the committees which will have these questions in hand as soon as organization is effected. Whether actual standards will be established is uncertain.

A plan that appeals to several of the large companies is based upon a suggestion that each shall specialize in certain colors. If one manufacturer is making reds and scarlets successfully and another specializes in sulphur browns and blacks and yet another takes up the making of eosine colors for silks an agreement may be reached that the field shall be left to the company making these dyes without competition so far as the big companies are concerned. One of the largest companies which expects to do a world trade after the war may upset this plan by covering the entire field of crudes, intermediates and dyestuffs, but the proposition is under consideration.

The exclusion of the dealers from the new association has caused much bitter feeling in the trade and as suggested in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS,

the manufacturers may be inviting sharp competition after the war by inciting the dealers to import German colors. The resentment expressed after the action at the meeting on March 6 may die out before the tariff issue comes before Congress, but there is evidence at the present time that many prominent importers will fight any attempt to increase the duty on dyestuffs. If the dealers form an association and take united action on the question their efforts will not be without weight in a Democratic Ways and Means Committee.

Delay in Shipping to London

It sounds like the tales told in the days of the clipper ships to hear complaints from London that consignments of drugs and chemicals are not received over there until three or four months after the order is placed in New York. Buyers are discouraged, says the London correspondent of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, and business is restricted because no one will make purchases when the goods may arrive so far in the future as to meet a falling market.

Russian dealers in drugs and chemicals are suffering from still worse conditions because they are unable to obtain goods at any price. It is reported that codeine is quoted in Odessa at 3,000 rubles and antipyrin at 325 rubles. Cocaine has risen to 6,000 rubles per kilo. This price would mean about \$3,000 in American money in normal times, but with rubles worth 10 cents the actual cost would be only \$600, enough, however, to discourage active buying.

New Jersey in the Front Line

The manufacturers of New Jersey have performed a patriotic service by establishing a bureau in Washington to furnish information to the Government on the products which the 3,000 factories in that state turn out and estimate on contracts for war supplies. The organization of the state's industries and the centralization of their affairs in a Manufacturers' Council has made it possible to act promptly on state and national questions and the results have been of great value to the members.

Watch the Patents and Trade-Marks

A new feature of interest to manufacturers of drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs is the list of patents and trade-marks, registered at Washington from week to week, which will hereafter appear regularly in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS. The first installment is published today. In addition to the processes for the manufacture of products the list will include patents of interest in allied industries, including technical supplies. The list will be complete and official.

MEXICAN EXPORT DUTY ON MANGANESE

A telegram from the American Ambassador at Mexico City states that Minister Nieto has informed him that the export duty on manganese ore has been fixed at 3 per cent. ad valorem based on New York prices.

Great Britain Studying After-War Problems

Research Committees Arrange for Development of the Empire's Resources and Industries

GREAT BRITAIN has fifteen groups of scientists, chemists, engineers, bankers, professional and business men considering post-war questions. These groups are divided into 87 committees. Scientific and industrial research commissions, including a committee on the chemical trades, are a prominent feature of the list of commissions just issued by the British Ministry of Reconstruction. The groups cover every conceivable subject, trade development, finance, raw material, coal and power, intelligence, research, demobilization and the method of disposing of stores and supplies held by the Government when the war ends in order not to upset the markets or work injustice to manufacturers, the labor question including the employment of officers and men demobilized, agriculture, public administration, housing the homeless, education with a view of promoting the study of applied science, the alien question, consideration of legal international disputes, and the settlement of pre-war contracts.

Industries that are essential to the future safety of the nation will be a leading topic for investigation. The resources of the empire will be developed, and methods of financing national undertakings will be arranged. The Committee on Chemical Trades will study plans to enlist the co-operation of all those engaged in the chemical industry. The Committee on Raw Materials has in hand the question of the West African trade in palm kernels and other edible and oil-producing nuts and seeds, the plans for growing long-staple cottons in India, and establishing plants for producing nitrogen products. On this point the report says:

Nitrogen Products Committee—(1) To consider the relative advantages for this country and for the Empire of the various methods for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen from the point of view of both war and peace purposes, to ascertain their relative costs, and to advise on proposals relevant thereto which may be submitted to the department.

(2) To examine into the supply of the raw materials required, e. g., pure nitrogen and hydrogen, and into the utilization of the by-products obtained.

(3) Since some of the processes employed depend for their success on the provision of large supplies of cheap power, to ascertain where and how this can best be obtained.

(4) To consider what steps can with advantage be taken to conserve and increase the national resources of nitrogen-bearing compounds and to limit their wastage.

(5) To carry out the experimental work necessary to arrive at definite conclusions as to the practicability and efficiency of such processes as may appear to the committee to be of value.

(6) As a result of the foregoing steps, to advise as to starting operations on an industrial scale.

Information is to be collected regarding the mineral resources of the kingdom. The Research Group has

appointed the following committees on special subjects for investigation:

Abrasives and Polishing Powders Research Committee—(1) To conduct investigations on abrasives and polishing powders with a view to their preparation and use as one factor in accelerating the output of lenses and prisms for optical instruments, not only for peace requirements, but in connection with the war. (2) To investigate the preparation and properties of abrasives and polishing powders.

Committee for Research on Vitreous Compounds, and Cements for Lenses and Prisms.—To conduct researches into the preparation, properties and mode of employment of cements for lenses and prisms; to prepare a reference list of vitreous compounds, their composition, densities, refractive indices, and dispersive powers.

Tin and Tungsten Research Board.—The Cornish Chamber of Mines has been invited to nominate a representative of the landlords and a representative of the mine owners to serve on the board. A committee of control appointed in connection with certain researches into tin and tungsten.

Lubricants and Lubrication Inquiry Committee.—To prepare a memorandum on the field for research on lubricants and lubrication, which will contain an analysis of the problems involved, together with a suggested scheme of research which would be most likely to lead to valuable results.

Chemistry of Lubricants Subcommittee.—To collect and review the existing information relating to the chemistry of lubricants and lubricating oils.

Zinc and Copper Research and Inquiry Committee.—To collect and review the existing information as to the copper and zinc industries upon which future research must be based, to formulate proposals for carrying out the research suggested by the Brass and Copper Tube Association of Great Britain into the best methods of making sound castings of copper and brass for tube making and to prepare an estimate of their cost; and to report to the Advisory Council.

Irish Peat Inquiry Committee.—To inquire into and consider the experience already gained in Ireland in respect of the winning, preparation, and use of peat for fuel, and for other purposes, and to suggest what means shall be taken to ascertain the conditions under which, in the most favorably situated localities, it can be profitably won, prepared, and used, having regard to the economic conditions of Ireland; and to report to the Fuel Research Board.

Regarding the disposal of war stores after the war the report says:

Disposal of War Stores Advisory Board.—To expedite the preparation of any necessary inventories of property and goods of all descriptions held by Government departments, and to consider and advise upon the disposal, or alternative form of use, of any property or goods which have or may become, during or on the termination of the war, surplus to the requirements of any department for the purposes of that department.

The Demobilization Committee will furnish the "pivotal" men needed in leading industries. The Committee on relations between Employers and Employed is to study the question of the employment of women

who have taken up industrial occupations during the war.

Aviation is expected to be a live industry in time of peace and the question will be studied by a special committee as follows:

Civil Aerial Transport Committee.—To consider and report to the Air Board with regard to (1) the steps which should be taken with a view to the development and regulation, after the war, of aviation for civil and commercial purposes from a domestic and imperial and an international standpoint. (2) The extent to which it will be possible to utilize for this purpose the trained personnel and the aircraft which the conclusion of peace may leave surplus to the requirements of the naval and military air services of the United Kingdom and over-seas dominions.

RESEARCH WORK IN ENGLAND

The British Committee for Scientific and Industrial Research has made two reports on progress so far, made. The work has been concentrated on co-operative industrial research for which a fund of £1,000,000 has been established to be expended over a period of five or six years as grants to Research Associations, the maximum grant to any one association not to exceed the total of the contributions of its constituent firms. It is said the large companies and firms have agreed to the arrangement and are making use of the facilities, but not the small manufacturers. They are said to look with repugnance upon the trusts and combinations and pretend to see in the advocacy of co-operation a wedge which will bring about their ultimate extinction as independent units.

NEW CAFFEINE FACTORY IN FORMOSA

H. Hoshi, president of the Hoshi Drug Manufacturing Co. of Tokyo, states that his Taihoku factory, where he has hitherto carried on experiments in the manufacture of caffeine, will begin the production of the drug on a commercial scale in June, 1918. He expects to be able to produce 5,000 pounds of caffeine per year and to refine the product in his Tokyo factory. The amount of caffeine which can be extracted from Taiwan tea varies from 3 to 10 pounds per 1,000 pounds of raw material, according to the quality of the tea used.

AETNA'S NEW PICRIC ACID CONTRACT

Authority to accept a United States Government contract for 2,000,000 lbs. of picric acid has been granted to Receivers Odell and Holt, of the Aetna Explosives Company, by Judge Mayer. The contract calls for the delivery of 500,000 pounds of acid a month and is in addition to previous contracts for the same product.

PLANTING LICORICE IN NEW JERSEY

Lack of shipping facilities has caused a shortage of licorice, and a company has been formed to cultivate this plant on 1,000 acres of barren land in New Jersey. Thirty acres have been planted in the crop, using licorice roots imported from the Mediterranean countries.

The Barrett Co., in the year ended December 31, 1917, is estimated to have earned \$21 a share after all charges and taxes on the \$17,725,000 of common stock outstanding. This compares with \$32 a share in 1916 on \$11,298,200 of common stock.

The Business Outlook

The Views of Representative Business Men on the Present Conditions and the Outlook for the Future in the Drug, Chemical and Dyestuffs Trades.

FRANK G. RYAN, President,

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich.

The unprecedented demand for pharmaceutical products which has existed for the past two years still continues, notwithstanding the much higher level of prices which now prevails. The difficulties in the procuring of crude supplies during the past two or three months have been very great, and, owing to freight congestions, deliveries have been exceedingly slow. Necessary Governmental embargoes on crude products make supplies very uncertain and have caused manufacturers to greatly curtail their operations along certain lines, particularly in those items that depend on the use of crude products which enter into the manufacture of explosives. There does not appear to be much relief in sight for this condition. Should the war continue for another two years we must expect even greater trouble in procuring sufficient quantities of these particular items.

For the reason that the demand for finished products is greater than the supply there seems to be no reason for a slump in business. All manufacturers in pharmaceutical lines are working to capacity and their output will be limited only by their ability to procure material for manufacturing operations.

A. E. SMYLLIE, President,

National Licorice Company, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We can only say that on account of the war there is a great scarcity of licorice owing to the meagre supply sent over at enormously increased cost and this, with the chaotic conditions due to freight embargoes, and shortage of labor, makes any speculation as to future condition of business hypothetical.

We are, however, glad to report that our goods are in strong demand, and if we are successful in securing our requirements of raw material we look forward to doing our normal amount of business throughout this year.

More than \$5,000,000 worth of fertilizer mixtures are said to be tied up in Baltimore and its vicinity awaiting cars for shipment. Manufacturers say that a month of valuable time was lost to the fertilizer factories through embargoes and lack of fuel and that there is a distinct possibility of a fertilizer shortage with the consequent lessening of the expected harvest next fall.

Harry Muenzer, with offices at 109 Greenwich street, New York, has become general manager of the dye-stuff and chemical department of the New Jersey Aniline Co.

The Western Aniline Products Company is installing machinery and equipment at Tropico, Cal., for manufacturing photographic developers and coal-tar products.

The James Chemical Dye Works, Joplin, Mo., has leased a building adjoining its plant, to take care of its increasing trade.

Federal Regulation of Foreign Trade

Expansion By United States Necessary To Break Down German World System

By DR. EDWARD E. PRATT, Vice-President of the Pacific Commercial Company and Formerly Chief of U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

MANUFACTURERS and business men are inclined to look on foreign trade as a sort of ornament, or it may be a side issue. They are accustomed to think of domestic trade and the home market as the real business, and foreign trade as a fad or hobby. This may, at one time, have been true, but today the very life of the nation depends upon our ability to successfully develop and maintain our foreign trade. There are many points of view on this matter, but the one which I wish to emphasize is the view point that foreign trade, under the present circumstances is a practical, belligerent, and fighting measure. Under the present circumstances foreign trade is necessary in providing the sinews of war, particularly the sinews for our allies. In the current calendar year, our Government will probably spend not less than twenty billion dollars, seven of which will go to our allies. To keep up this tremendous outflow of capital and merchandise, we must produce more than we consume, meaning that we must export. Only a small part of these loans that we are making abroad are sent in the shape of gold and specie. The loans go in the shape of merchandise and supplies. The exporters, therefore, are the men who are enabling us to create a great surplus of trade.

There is still another angle on foreign trade, as a war measure that should be emphasized, and I venture the prediction that within the next few months we shall see a restriction of domestic trade in order to provide products for exportation to foreign countries. We must remember the fact that we obtain many of our raw materials from foreign countries. It is absolutely necessary for us to keep up the flow of wool, hides, nitrates, tin, manganese, sugar, and other products to this country, in order to keep these supplies moving to the United States. It is absolutely necessary that we supply the producing countries with merchandise of which they are in need, in order to make this exchange of commodities equal, it should be somewhere near normal. If we continue to purchase large quantities of nitrate from Chile and if we refuse to send to Chile manufactured articles for their use our gold will soon become valueless to the Chileans, and it will be with perfect propriety that they demand of us commodities in place of gold, and then our Government will have to step in and take such measures as will enable those countries to receive our manufactured products.

There is still another point to emphasize in connection with the maintenance of foreign trade as a belligerent act. Let us review for a moment the beginning of the European war. I suppose that this war would not have been possible had not the military class of Germany on the one hand, and the commercial class in Germany on the other hand joined. The military class was seeking greater territorial jurisdiction. The commercial and financial class was seeking to dominate the world's trade in finance. The objects of the two classes were different, but they agreed that a world war brought about by the Germans would place them in the desired position.

Germany's Export Plans

The Germans, undoubtedly, look forward to resumption in trade just as soon as this war is over. If we could

consult the great bankers, merchants and manufacturers in Germany today, they would undoubtedly tell us that just as soon as the war is over they will send out their cables, they will buy raw material, and they will begin to deliver manufactured products. They think they will be able to do this because of their control of certain commercial machinery in all parts of the world. Undoubtedly, they will be able to do so if we permit that machinery to longer exist. If those same German merchants, bankers and manufacturers, knew that we, and all the other allied countries, were taking definite and effective steps to annihilate German trade machinery wherever it exists, undoubtedly those same merchants, bankers, and manufacturers would be less willing to continue the war than they are at present. No one thing will terminate this war, but if we could remove from the commercial and financial class of Germany the hope that they will again be able to dominate world trade, we would have made a considerable stride in the direction of ending the war.

It was in August, 1914, that the tremendous expansion in our international trade took place, and in the period from July, 1914 to July, 1917, our export trade reached unheard of proportions. There was a short period, less than a year, after the war broke out, of panic and readjustment and it was succeeded by a period of unprecedented expansion. This three-year period was characterized by larger and larger exports of manufactured goods and by a great increase in nominal values.

In July, 1917, a change took place, because it was in that month that the Government began to regulate foreign trade. From July, 1917, to the present time, we have been experiencing a period of lessening exports and the total foreign trade has remained almost at a standstill. The months since July, 1917, have been characterized by more and more minute supervision of trade by the Government; a supervision that has amounted in many instances, to restrictions and repression.

U. S. a Creditor Nation

There is another important item in the development of our position in international trade during the last few years, and that is that the United States has become one of the greatest creditor nations. In July, 1914, we owed a total of not less than seven billion five hundred million dollars. By January, 1917, we had paid off five billion dollars of that indebtedness. What Europe owes us at the present moment is a mere guess, but I would place the absolute minimum at not less than ten billion dollars.

There is another very interesting phase of the situation which to my mind is as important, if not more important, than any other in our foreign trade situation. It is a phase of the subject that is often overlooked. I refer to the direct contact that we now enjoy with the sources of raw materials. I refer to such articles as coffee, hides, rubber, jute, oils, wools, nitrate of soda, dye woods, soya beans, tin, and a host of others. When the war broke out, there was scarcely an article in this list in which the principal market place was located in the United States. The principal markets for these commodities were in Europe at Rotterdam, Hamburg, Havre, London, Liverpool, and

even smaller European ports and cities. The scarcity of tonnage has forced a change in the trade routes of the world where at the beginning of the war a very large proportion of these articles were sent to European countries and from thence imported into the United States, today the European countries have become secondary, and articles that are destined for importation into the United States are now brought here direct. At the beginning of the war, for example, about 40% of the rubber used in the United States came from the United Kingdom, although we know perfectly that the United Kingdom produces no rubber. Today scarcely 18% of the rubber used in the United States comes from Great Britain; the rest coming directly from the countries where rubber is produced.

Perhaps the most important factor of our foreign trade today is the development of Government regulation. Control of foreign trade by the Government is far reaching. There are many Governmental agencies involved and I have endeavored to sum up the various kinds of control that are exercised over foreign trade in the following list:

- 1—Control of exports.
- 2—Control of imports.
- 3—Control of foreign exchange transactions.
- 4—Control of preventing enemy trade.
- 5—Control of ocean shipping.
- 6—Control of inland transportation.
- 7—Control of manufacturing through priority.
- 8—Control of distribution.
- A—Coal.
- B—Foodstuffs.

Reasons for Export Control

To discuss each of these phases of Governmental control is a task too great for me at this time. It is worth while, however, to consider some of the fundamental reasons for the principal kinds of control.

The control of exports has three objects:

A—To prevent goods from reaching the central powers either directly or indirectly.

B—To conserve tonnage.

C—To conserve the scarce, or much needed supplies.

Great Britain was attempting to control enemy trade and was attempting to prevent products from the United States and elsewhere from reaching Germany but her position was an extremely weak one, because after all, Great Britain was interposing herself by means of her control of the seas between two countries not at war, and in many cases, between two countries that were neutral. When the United States entered the war a rather different situation arose. The United States then desired as much as England did to prevent important supplies from reaching Germany, therefore Export Control. The Government, however, seems to have overlooked the fact that the encouragement and development of foreign trade is just as important as the shutting off of Germany from her raw material. As a matter of fact, at the present moment when we consider the Russian situation it is perhaps more important that our foreign trade be built up and the German trade machinery all over the world be annihilated, than that raw material should be shut out from Germany.

In many ways these same statements would apply to the control of imports into the United States. The first and most important object of the control of imports was to increase and regulate the supply of essential raw material in this country and the second object was to conserve tonnage.

All of those other items of control will be found, upon examination to have some very good reason at bottom, and it will be of great help to men who are in the export business if they will make a careful study of these facts and intricate regulations.

DU PONT'S IN FOREIGN TRADE COMPANY

Allied Industries Corporation Will be Organized by American and British Interests—French-American Constructive Association and Philip Kobbe Cooperate.

The Allied Industries Corporation has been organized by Alfred I. du Pont, Francis I. du Pont, Charles C. Dickson, of Wilmington, Del.; Beaumont Alexander, of London, Eng., Philip Kobbe, J. Edward McGahan and Duncan M. Stewart, of New York. Associated with the new company and occupying adjoining offices in the Broadway-Fifth Avenue Building, at 21st street, New York, are the French-American Constructive Association and Philip Kobbe Company.

The plan of the company is to win over foreign trade formerly held by Germany. Philip Kobbe, president of the Allied Industries Corporation said: "The corporation will act as one for many manufacturers in non-competing lines; thus giving practical expression in the foreign field to a national aspiration. Through the sharing of selling costs in the world's markets with other manufacturers one is enabled to accomplish far greater results than by individual effort. And the cost, measured against results, is negligible."

Duncan M. Stewart said: "The Allied Industries Corporation represents a group of experienced and very able traders in England and the United States who have captured what I consider the strongest strategic commercial position occupied by Germany in the markets of the world. It is going to be of incalculable value to manufacturers in the United States, who wish to extend their business and get into the export trade without the usual initial expense and risk attendant upon such operations. Mr. du Pont is chairman of its board of directors, and is keenly interested in the development of American and foreign trade, for which he sees a great opportunity if the matter is properly handled. The Allied Industries organization appeared to possess the necessary qualifications, and the French-American Constructive Corporation, therefore, backed it up with its capital and credit."

Monsanto Works Expanding

The Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, has purchased the Commercial Acid Company, of East St. Louis. John F. Queeny, president of the Monsanto company, announces a consolidation of the two incorporations in one company with authorized capitalization of \$5,000,000. It is understood that the price paid for the Commercial Acid Company was in excess of \$2,000,000. The company makes technical and sulphuric acids.

Mr. Queeny said the acquisition of the acid company would give the Monsanto company an additional 114 acres and twenty to thirty manufacturing buildings. Since W. H. Cocke, president of the Commercial Acid Company, entered the Government service, it was found necessary to have some one take charge of the plant which is supplying sulphuric, nitric and carbolic acids for the Government.

W. B. Stratford, vice-president of the Commercial Acid Company, said the company had other interests in Texarkana and Argenta, Ark., and is planning to construct an acid plant at Port Arthur, Tex.

The Monsanto Chemical Works was established by Mr. Queeny in 1900 and has grown to be one of the leading chemical companies in the United States. The New York offices are located at No. 1 Platt street.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT NOW HELPING CHEMICAL COMPANIES IN TRADE WAR

Policy of Light War Profits Tax is Enabling German Chemical and Dye Companies Amass Vast Reserve Funds—Methods Adopted to Veil the Huge Profits Being Made—Reasons that Prompt this Govern- ment Help

That Germany has adopted a policy of war financing that is tremendously favorable to the German chemical and dyestuffs industries is brought out by a study of the German methods of taxing the war industries combined with a scrutiny of the published balance sheets of the great German industrial concerns. The method is radically different from that adopted in Great Britain and the United States in that the excess profits taxes are very small.

Not until 1916—a year and a half after the invasion of Belgium—did the Reichstag pass the first war profits tax. In March of last year this was amended so as to raise the schedule slightly, but even now the maximum tax exacted from German industries is only fifty per cent. of the profits in excess of those made in 1913. This tax is collected only in exceptional cases, and the average tax is considerably less than this.

Not only is the tax itself light, but the Government apparently winks at the shrouding of profits. The published statements of German firms show that they are deducting taxes and general overhead expenses before arriving at their gross profits.

Moreover, many of the concerns have been allowed to write off vast sums for depreciation. The Rheinische Metallwaren Fabrik, Dusseldorf, has not only put aside 7.3 million marks for depreciation of new installations, but has also written off entirely all installations belonging to the company, with the exception of ground. The Cologne Rottweil Explosives Company has written off all expenditures for special buildings, machines, etc. The Mannesmann Tube Company shows in its balance sheet for 1916-17 depreciations amounting to almost 13,000,000 marks. The Daimler Company has written off completely all plant, buildings, machinery and even land.

Furthermore, it is apparently not "verboten" to veil excess war profits in the creation of great special reserve funds avowedly collected for use in the trade war that is to be waged after the restoration of peace. Such funds have been collected as follows: The Rheinische Metallwaren Fabrik, 10,000,000 marks. The Cologne Rottweil Explosives Company, 5,000,000 marks. The Iron Works, Vander Zypen, 5,000,000 marks. The Mannesmann Tube Company, 4,000,000 marks.

There has naturally been much capital increase in the German war industries, and all of the usual forms of stock dividend, cash and government bond bonus have been employed. Generally speaking, the chemical companies have apparently held down their actual capitalization by the distribution of cash and Government bonds among their shareholders. All of these companies have not only written off practically all of their physical investment in plants and machinery, but many have also been pouring money into "war chest funds" in preparation for the trade war.

The policy of the German Government in placing light war burdens upon the war industries is in line with its well known subsidies to these same companies all during the pre-war period. These methods, which are so favorable to the big drug, chemical and dye companies are prompted by three reasons:

1. To encourage these concerns to subscribe lavishly to the various war loans. As a further incentive in this direction war loan is being accepted in payment

of excess profit tax, the companies gaining thereby the advantage of the discount at which the war loans are issued.

2. To allow all industrial concerns to strengthen their position as much as possible for the transitory period after the conclusion of peace, and for the return to permanent peace conditions.

3. To be able at a given moment to call for a capital tax, when, owing to the leniency shown previously, the industrial concerns will not be able to grumble about the weakening of their liquid resources.

NEW CHEMICAL COMPANIES IN FEBRUARY

Five drug, chemical and color companies organized in February have a capitalization of \$1,000,000 or more. They are: The Williams Chemical Corporation, \$1,000,000; Hurford Nitrogen Co., \$6,000,000; International Drug and Chemical Co., \$1,500,000; Atlanta Potash Corporation, \$1,000,000, and the National Drug Co., \$1,000,000. The name, State of incorporation and capital issues of the new concerns follow:

Atlanta Potash Corp'n, Delaware.....	\$ 1,000,000
Cole Chemical Co., Delaware.....	200,000
Chlorine Products Co., Delaware.....	100,000
Croton Color & Chemical Co., N. Y.....	150,000
Economy Mercantile Corp'n, N. Y.....	100,000
Hurford Nitrogen Co., Delaware.....	6,000,000
International Drug & Chemical Co., Delaware.....	1,500,000
Kuczor, M. P., & Co., New York.....	50,000
Nocqua Chemical Co., Delaware.....	450,000
New York Specialty Sales & Stores Co., Delaware.....	500,000
National Drug Co., Delaware.....	1,000,000
Organic Products Color Co., N. Y.....	50,000
Sirrus Corporation, The, New York.....	50,000
Seminole Chemical Co., New York.....	100,000
Williams Chemical Corp'n, Delaware.....	10,000,000
Total	\$21,250,000

CREDITORS COMMITTEE FOR MADERO BROS.

A. C. Robertson, of the Robertson Chemical Works, 106 Beekman street, and Emil Stein, of F. H. Cone & Co., 181 Front street, have been appointed a committee to act for the creditors of Madero Bros., Inc., 100 John street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy in February. The receivers appointed at the time are Nathan A. Smyth and Samuel Strasbourger. The firm claims that its quick assets will amount to about \$300,000, and the liabilities \$350,000.

The case of Tonko Milic comes up again on Thursday, March 14.

FRIES & FRIES LOCATE IN YONKERS

Fries & Fries, manufacturing chemists of Cincinnati, O., have purchased the property of the former Terrace City Ice Company, at Nos. 143 to 159 Woodworth avenue, Yonkers, running from Woodworth avenue to the New York Central Railroad; also the property adjoining, with a parcel facing on Woodworth avenue of about 90 feet by 110 feet in depth, all of the property comprising about one and one-half acres.

STRONG-COBB & CO. ONLY TO MANUFACTURE

Strong-Cobb & Company, of Cleveland, have sold their wholesale drug department to The Hall-Van Gorder Co., and will hereafter devote themselves to the manufacture of pharmaceuticals. The same firm name will be used and the laboratory will be operated with its present organization. The Hall-Van Gorder Co. was established in 1851.

The Edgewater Dyeing & Finishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has been incorporated with a capital of \$85,000 to engage in the dyeing and finishing of textiles. H. Caroll Brooke, Glenside, is the principal incorporator.

MANUFACTURERS FORM DYESTUFFS ASS'N

Exclude Dealers From Membership by Vote of 27 to 5

—H. Gardner McKerrow's Plan Defeated—Board of Governors to Elect Officers—Name Changed

The dyestuffs manufacturers formed an association on March 6, at the Chemists' Club, after eliminating the dealers who originally formed about half the membership of the proposed Dyestuff Association of America. By a vote of 27 to 5 it was decided to limit the membership to manufacturers of dyes and intermediates. The name of the organization will be Dyestuff Manufacturers' Association of America.

Benjamin M. Kaye called the meeting to order and briefly explained how the question of membership had arisen in the Organization Committee and read a resolution that had been adopted by the Committee in which the manufacturers pointed out why it would be impracticable to consider the formation of a dyestuffs association composed of both dealers and the manufacturers. Mr. Kaye explained that the manufacturers would welcome the co-operation of the dealers in a separate organization but that the interests of the two branches of the industry were so different that the manufacturers felt membership in the new association should be confined to producers of dyes and intermediates exclusively.

H. Gardner McKerrow offered a plan for an association including manufacturers, dealers and a third class to be called subscribing members. Mr. McKerrow's motion was defeated, and the plan proposed by the Organization Committee was adopted.

A Board of Governors was chosen as follows:

George H. Whaley, of the John Campbell Co., New York City; M. R. Poucher, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Albert Blum, United Piece Dye Works, Lodi, N. J.; R. C. Jeffcott, Calco Chemical Co., New York; August Merz, Heller & Merz, Newark, N. J.; M. S. Orth, Marden, Orth & Hastings Corporation, New York; Frank Hemingway, Frank Hemingway, Inc., New York; Dr. J. Merritt Matthews, Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, O.; W. H. Cottingham, Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.; Robert W. Kemp, Holliday-Kemp Co., New York; L. A. Ault, Ault & Wiborg Co., Cincinnati, O.; Robert P. Dicks, Dicks & Co., New York; Elvin H. Killheffer, Newport Chemical Works, Inc., Carrollton, Wis.; Dr. Samuel Isermann, Chemical Company of America, New York; Dr. I. V. Stanley Stanislaus, Stanley Aniline Works, Lockhaven, Pa.

The following were selected to draw up incorporation papers and attend to other details: Geo. H. Whaley, M. R. Poucher, Albert Blum, R. C. Jeffcott, August Merz, Robt. W. Kemp, Robt. P. Dicks, E. I. Killheffer, Dr. Samuel Isermann.

The convention adjourned to meet at a date to be announced later. A unanimous vote of thanks was extended to Mr. McKerrow for his efforts in behalf of the Association. Permanent officers will be elected and the dues fixed by the Board of Governors.

After the meeting Mr. McKerrow issued the following statement:

"I am, of course, disappointed at the outcome of the meeting, but I wish the manufacturers all success in the formation of their Association. My effort has been from the first to consolidate the industry, to safeguard the interests of all those connected with it, manufacturers, dealers and consumers, and to so intrench it that it will be in a position to defend itself against German competition when the war is over. It seems to me that this could be better done by the consolidation of all the interests in question, and I think the action taken was a mistake.

"I am afraid it will result in forcing the dealers to handle imported colors when the war is over, and in that event, their interests would not be with those of the manufacturers in asking Congress for a thoroughly protective tariff.

"Whether the dealers will decide to form an Association of their own remains to be seen, but I do not personally at present intend to take any steps in that direction. If the dealers as a class had been shrewd enough to appreciate where their interests really lie and had attended the meeting to safeguard them, the result might and probably would have been different. They did not do so, and consequently they will get just about the kind of treatment they deserve.

"The vested interests of the manufacturers are, of course, paramount, and the harmonizing suggestion that was made at the meeting this morning recognized this and safeguarded the interests of the manufacturers, but the manufacturers themselves evidently thought differently, and the Association will become an exclusive manufacturers' association, with no recognition or membership accorded to dealers or consumers."

H. D. Ruhm, manager of the Chemical Department of Marden, Orth & Hastings, upholds the stand taken by the manufacturers of dyestuffs. He said in part:

"While in no way authorized to speak officially for the Association of American Dyestuff Manufacturers formed March 6, at the Chemists' Club, I feel that some notice should be taken of the comment of one of the dealers, who was left out of that association by reason of its having been confined to manufacturers, to the effect that 'the action taken had opened wide the door to the German dye interests after the war.'

That American buyers of dyes or any other products will ever again be so short sighted as to permit such a situation to come about hardly seems possible, and the temper of American business and political leaders seems to insure such legislation as will surely prevent any such repetition.

"It therefore seems that such an association as was formed on Wednesday is properly confined in the outset to actual manufacturers of 'American Dyes for American Dyers.'"

"It goes without saying that this association will gradually be broadened in its scope to ultimately include associate membership for all consumers of and dealers in American dyes, as well as all manufacturers of and dealers in machinery, chemicals and all the manifold lines collaterally interested in the ultimate and permanent success of the American dyestuff industry.

"It is safe to assume that no dealer or other person who has truly at heart the success and permanency of that industry, will be found trying to bring aid and comfort to the German manufacturers after the war, simply by reason of having been, by the proprieties of the occasion left out of the preliminary organization of the association.

"On the other hand any dealer or other person or interest who does after the war give such aid and comfort to the German manufacturers at the expense of the American industry will, by that very act, absolutely demonstrate how fitting and proper it was to have left such person or interest out of the inner councils of the association from the start."

DYESTUFFS TARIFF DISCUSSED

The suggested changes in the tariff act of September 8, 1916, providing for a duty on dyestuffs, were discussed with the United States Tariff Commission, last week, by a committee representing the Dyestuffs Manufacturers' Association of America. The discussion will be continued from time to time.

USE OF FOREIGN PATENTS in UNITED STATES

Manufacturers Producing Barbitol, Pro-caine and Arsphenamine, Which Have Replaced Veronal Novocain and Salvarsan—Snags in the Salvarsan Patent

The Federal Trade Commission has received the following applications for licenses, under the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act, to manufacture drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs by using enemy controlled patents:

Derivatives of oxyarylarsinic acids—Dermatological Laboratories, Philadelphia; Takamine Laboratory, Inc., New York City; Farbwerke-Hoechst Co., New York City; Diarsenol Co., Inc., Buffalo.

Alkali compounds of dioxy-diaminoarsenobenzene—Dermatological Research Laboratories, Philadelphia; Takamine Laboratory, Inc., New York City.

Preparation from alkali salts of the 3, 3-diamino-4, 4-dioxyarsenobenzene—Dermatological Research Laboratories, Philadelphia, Takamine Laboratory, Inc., New York City.

Derivatives of diaminodioxyarsenobenzene—Dermatological Laboratories, Philadelphia; Takamine Laboratory, Inc., New York City; Diarsenol Company, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

C-C-Dialkylbarbituric acid—Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, Ill.

Medicinal preparation—Takamine Laboratory, Inc., New York City; Diarsenol Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Alkamine esters of paramino benzoic acid—Rector Chemical Co., Inc., New York City; Farbwerke-Hoechst Co., New York City; The Abbott Laboratories of Chicago; Calco Chemical Company, Bound Brook, N. J.

Medicinal preparation—Diarsenol Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dihydrochloride of diamino dioxyarsenobenzene—Diarsenol Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y.

Tooth paste and tooth powder—Lehn & Fink (exclusive).

A certain named chemical product—The Abbott Laboratories of Chicago.

Process of producing phenylglycin and its homologues—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Process of making indoxyl derivatives—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Anthracene dye and process of making the same—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Anthracene compound and process of making same—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Anthracene dye and process of making the same—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Anthracene coloring matter and process of producing same—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Anthracene derivative and process of making the same—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Anthracene dye—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Pigment and process of making the same—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Blue dye and process of making the same—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Producing aminoanthraquinones and derivatives thereof—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Anthracene dye and process of making the same—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Anthracene compound and process of making the same—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Solid alkaline hydrosulphites and process of making the same—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Sulphur dye and process of making the same—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Process of making stable dry hydrosulphites—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

Under American treaties with Germany patentees of such staples had nine months in which they could go on with their business before any steps could be taken by this Government to take over such patents for the welfare of the people of this country. The Trading With the Enemy Act dealt with the matter comprehensively, and the Federal Trade Commission proceeded to work out the complete conquest of the secret of making Salvarsan. The problem was so cunningly disguised in the descriptions set forth in the patents taken out in the United States that it took months to decipher them.

In the drug named the "mother substance" a yellow powder was itself patented. This powder must be mixed with a liquid which was also separately patented. Then there was a patent on the resulting product and the process by which the powder and the liquid were mixed. The yellow powder must not be exposed to oxygen or it will volatilize with the rapidity of an explosion. It is necessary, therefore, to contain it in a glass ampule with one atmosphere of hydrogen. This container is patented.

The remedy is introduced intravenously in the arm when it is converted to liquid. Even this method is patented. Besides all these interlocking patents issued to one or more persons, the practice had been to use a trademark and this has been taken out in the name of still another person not named in the patents. Add to this intricacy of protection the further fact that purposely the Germans have withheld some one substance or process in producing the drug and an idea may be had of the problems with which the "sleuths" of the American chemical laboratories have been confronted.

The Federal Trade Board commissioned the chemical laboratory at Chicago University and the Dermatological Research Laboratory of Philadelphia to solve the chain of problems, and they have accomplished it successfully. The importance of this achievement may be appreciated when it is remembered that Great Britain, soon after going to war with Germany, undertook to get a supply of Salvarsan by licensing indiscriminately any of her manufacturing chemists who desired to produce the drug, with the result that more than 200 lives were lost from the use of improperly made imitations of it.

The drug is deadly when imperfectly produced or used, and this fact was not at first fully taken into account. The error was promptly corrected with a measure of success in the production of the remedy.

After establishing the production of the drug, the United States Government proceeded to license five different firms to make it, so that the supply is now sufficient to meet demands. These licenses are issued under strict terms set forth in the Trading With the Enemy Act. Licenses are under Government regulation as to price. Exorbitant charges are forbidden at the peril of a forfeiture of the licenses.

Manufacturers are required to turn over to the Public Health Service 2 per cent. of their product, nominally to protect the public in the purity and quality of the drug. Another object underlies this requirement. Since it became known that the Government would come to the rescue of those afflicted with the malady, for the cure of which the drug was devised, hundreds of persons have written appealing to the Federal Trade Commission to know where they could be supplied. It has now become the settled practice to refer such applicants to the Public Health Service.

When letters asking for drugs are turned over to the Public Health Service, local physicians of that service are at once notified and proceed to administer the cure to patients. The manufacture is at all times subject to the inspection of the chemists of the Public Health Service in order to assure a guarantee of quality. The licenses to manufacture Arsphenamine run for the life of the patents.

The largest current production of Arsphenamine is for the army and the navy. There is, however, a supply available to an important extent for the general public. The product is being made commercially, so that it can be supplied to hospitals at \$1 a dose, the general price being \$1.50. There will be no monopoly of the drug. Major Gen. Gorgas, the Surgeon General of the army, testified before a committee of Congress that 10,000 doses were acquired annually for the United States Army alone. Purely as a military need, it was necessary to obtain a supply for this country at almost any hazard. An exporting license for the supply required in Canada has been issued, and shipments are being made to that country.

Under the law the German owners are guaranteed a royalty of 5 per cent. and the American licensees are required to give a bond to cover a fund sufficient to pay these royalties. Thus there is no violation of the law or the equities in taking over the drug.

ACCUSED OF SMUGGLING NEOSALVARSAN

Herman Lammers, a citizen of Holland, who arrived on the Nieuw Amsterdam, was arrested at his hotel in New York last week for smuggling salvarsan valued at \$30,000. It is charged that he brought 2,050 tubes of neosalvarsan valued in Holland at \$7,000, and worth about \$30,000 in the United States. The drug was concealed in a cedar chest in holes bored in the thick sides and the bottom. The duty is 25 per cent. ad valorem.

The carpenter who built the chest for him had used green wood and when it was left beside a radiator in his room it dried out and the tubes rattled every time the chest was moved. Lammers appealed to a friend to aid him in disposing of the salvarsan and the friend sent him to a physician. The customs officers heard of the transaction and arrested Lammers who was held in bail of \$2,500. Lammers was formerly in Australia. He says he went to Holland to buy the neosalvarsan to relieve the sufferings of Australian soldiers who had returned from the front. It was not his intention, he says, to sell the drug here and he applied to the physician to help him get his chest out of the country.

The American Import and Export Corporation of New York has filed suit in the New York Supreme Court against the Hellenic Chemical and Color Company for \$4,000 damages alleged to have resulted from the failure of the chemical corporation to make deliveries of 5,000 pounds of benzopurpurine as had been contracted for on or about January 5th of the present year. Time of delivery was set for the 12th of February and the price was \$1.40 a pound.

NEW BANKING FACILITIES ABROAD

Exporters Interested in Expansion of the Federal Reserve Bank in Foreign Countries—Arrangements With Private Banks Criticised as Unsatisfactory

The announcement that the Federal Reserve Bank had appointed the Bank of England to act as its agent has aroused great interest in the export trade. It is interpreted to mean that the private banks will no longer control the financing of export business. I Smullyan, president of the W. J. Crouch Company, said:

"The position at the present time is that one or two extremely large banks have realized the opportunities open to the export business of the United States and have established branches or agencies wherever they possibly could.

"Merchants doing an export business at the present time are absolutely dependent upon private banking concerns when it comes to the question of discounting their trade acceptances. To take a concrete example, let us assume that an exporter wants to do business with a customer in Rio de Janeiro. He goes to his bank to discount the draft which he received from his customer. This bank, in order to rediscount it, can only do so with a bank that has a branch in Rio de Janeiro, which bank, if it also does a commercial business, is at once in possession of the name of the customer with whom the exporter is doing business. He thus opens the door to his heavily capitalized competitor to do the trade which it has taken him months or perhaps years of laborious effort to build up.

"The danger that is involved by doing business with a bank which at the same time owns and controls an importing and exporting business under a different name or names is gradually being recognized, and in order to meet it some forty national banks have combined to form a bank of their own doing a foreign business only. The customers of these various national banks which have formed the particular foreign bank are thus in a position to have their trade bills discounted through this subsidiary bank of a large number of national banks, and are to some extent safeguarded against having their business subjected to the control of a bank which, under another name, does a competing business.

"The Federal Reserve Bank, in my opinion, has taken a step in the right direction by opening an agency in England, as the announcement states. It would be of the greatest assistance to importers and exporters if the Federal Reserve Bank would open agencies or appoint correspondents all over the world, or at any rate in the most important centers."

ZINC OXIDE PRICES

The New Jersey Zinc Company announces the following prices on American and French process zinc oxide, which are effective on contract for the second quarter of the year 1918.

AMERICAN PROCESS "HORSE HEAD" BRANDS

	Carloads	Less Carloads
Special	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c	11c
XX Red	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c

AMERICAN PROCESS

	Carloads	Less Carloads
Standard	10c	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ c
Sterling	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c	10c
Superior	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c
Lehigh	9c	9 $\frac{3}{4}$ c

FRENCH PROCESS "FLORENCE BRANDS"

	Carloads	Less Carloads
White Seal	14c	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ c
Green Seal	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c
Red Seal	13c	13 $\frac{3}{4}$ c

Award of Nichols Medal

The Nichols Medal for the best scientific paper submitted to the publications of the American Chemical Society during the year was presented to Dr. Treat B. Johnson, professor of organic chemistry at Yale University.

Dr. Johnson's paper was on the subject of his investigations into "Pyrimidine Chemistry," a phase of chemical research generally neglected and not yet of great practical application or common understanding even among technicians, but one of those lines of investigation that may some day prove of tremendous value to the whole field. The medal is donated by Dr. William H. Nichols, president of the American Chemical Society. The committee is composed of Dr. Charles H. Herty, Dr. J. M. Matthews, Dr. T. B. Wagner, Dr. Allen Rogers and Dr. Charles F. Roth.

About 300 were out for the ceremonies in Rumford Hall, the session being preceded by a dinner in the Chemists' Club. Dr. Charles H. Herty, president, of the New York section of the American Chemical Society, presided and made an introductory address. He said in part:

"We are interested to-night not only in the scientific achievements but in the personality of the man whom it is our privilege to honor. Like so many other great Americans, he was born 'down on the farm,' near Bethany, Conn., on March 29, 1875. In 1898 he graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School with the degree of Ph. B., and three years later received his doctorate from Yale University, having specialized in organic chemistry. A laboratory assistant, during his post graduate course, Dr. Johnson was in 1902 appointed instructor in chemistry in the Sheffield Scientific School. In 1909 he was promoted to an assistant professorship, and in 1914 was advanced to professor of organic chemistry.

Dr. Nichols made brief remarks, explaining that he had often officiated at presentations but never had been the recipient, wherefore he had concluded that it is easier to give than to receive.

PRODUCTION OF NITRATE OF SODA

The production of nitrate of soda for the month of January, 1918, Laird & Adamson of Liverpool say, totalled 257,100 tons. This compares with 242,300 tons in January, 1917, 253,900 tons in same month of 1916 and 95,500 tons in January, 1915.

The total production for the twelve months of 1917 was 2,934,000 tons compared with 2,849,500 tons in 1916 and 1,761,400 tons in 1915. The shipments from the West Coast for the month of January during the last four years as follows: To Europe (Egypt included), 47,700 tons in 1918, 125,000 tons in 1917, 168,200 tons in 1916, and 63,200 tons in 1915. To United States; 128,500 tons in 1918, 100,200 tons in 1917, 97,900 tons in 1916 and 17,050 tons in 1915. To other parts of the world: 4,800 tons in 1918, 10,700 tons in 1917, 15,100 in 1916, and 4,350 tons in 1915.

SWEDEN CONTROLS COAL-TAR PRODUCTS

By royal decree, effective on and after January 14, 1918, the Swedish Government took control of all stocks in Sweden of coal tar, tar produced from fossil products by dry distillation, and wood tar produced chiefly at gas works. Stocks of these materials amounting to more than 200 kilos (440 pounds) were to be declared to the Government boards of the respective counties not later than January 21.

Patents and Trade Marks

PATENTS

Granted Feb. 19, 1918

- 1,256,513—Reidar, Blom, Rjukan, Norway, assignor to Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaestofaktieselskab, Christiania, Norway. Process of manufacturing ammonium nitrate.
- 1,256,669—Mary L. Evans, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Bottle-cap.
- 1,256,703—William H. Landers, New Almaden, Cal., assignor, one one-half to Pacific Foundry Co., San Francisco, Cal. Continuous retort for treating quicksilver ores.
- 1,256,758—Robert R. Williams, Manila, Philippine Islands. Process of refining sugar.
- 1,256,857—William F. Wofford, Stratford, Texas. Drainage-bottle.
- 1,256,862—Henry A. Allen, Chicago, Ill. Apparatus for treating liquids.
- 1,256,875—Alexander Classen, Aachen, Germany. Process for producing ammonia.
- 1,256,894—Edward Gudeman, Chicago, Ill. Method of preparing minim-alcoholic beverages.
- 1,256,935—Mathias Sem, Christiania, Norway, assignor to Det Norske Aktieselskab for Elektrokemisk Industri, Norsk Industri-Hypotekbank, Christiania, Norway. Process of producing nitrogen compounds of metals.
- 1,256,948—Joseph Sturiale, New York, N. Y. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,257,228—Charles S. Hersh and Christopher J. O'Connor, Philadelphia, Pa. Non-refillable bottle.
- 1,257,230—Jacob O. Lundberg, Flateby, near Lillestrømmen, Norway. Process of producing chemical wood-pulp.
- 1,257,292—Harold R. Murdock, Naugatuck, Conn., assignor to Rubber Regenerating Co. Process of reclaiming rubber.

TRADE-MARKS

Published Feb. 19, 1918

- 101,987—Edward Lassere, New York, N. Y. An anodyne cream for the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, etc.
- 102,511—The Goitre Salve Co., Detroit, Mich. Salve for external application in the treatment of goitre.
- 103,915—A. Bourjois & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Face-powder, rouge, perfumes.
- 104,447—Block & Kuhl Co., Peoria, Ill. Tissue-cream, face-powder, toilet water, etc.
- 106,908—Bemper L. Dieffenbacher, Los Angeles, Cal. Dental cream.

GROWTH OF FOREIGN CHEMICAL TRADE

Reports from Washington that the complete control of imports and exports just taken over by the Government will give opportunity to determine the classes of manufacturing material, and manufactures to be imported and exported during the remainder of the war, lend interest to a study by The National City Bank of New York of the principal articles forming the manufacturing material entering and leaving the United States. Manufacturing materials imported into, and exported from the United States show in each case an increase of about two-thirds in total value since the beginning of the war. Manufacturing material imported in the fiscal year 1914, all of which preceded the war, aggregated \$952,000,000 and in 1917 \$1,585,000,000, an increase of 65 per cent., while manufacturing material exported grew from \$1,167,000,000 in 1914 to \$1,924,000,000 in 1917, also an increase of 65 per cent.

On the import side nitrate of soda, used largely in the manufacture of explosives, increased from 564,000 tons in 1914 to 1,262,000 in 1917, and the value from 18 million dollars in 1914 to 44 millions in 1917.

On the export side chemicals as a whole, largely for use in manufacturing, increased from 27 million dollars in 1914 to 188 millions in 1917, zinc (spelter) from one quarter of a million dollars in 1914 to 61 millions in 1917, and brass plates, bars, etc. from slightly less than 1 million dollars in 1914 to 121 millions in 1917. About 350,000,000 pounds of paraffin and wax were exported in 1917; 360,000,000 pounds in 1916; 330,000,000 pounds in 1915, and 186,000,000 pounds in 1914.

INSECTICIDE MAKERS' PROTEST ON ARSENIC

Reduction in Price of no Benefit to Them Because Contracts Made Last Year Fix the Rate at 13c@16c a Pound—Price Fixing

Arsenic producers and consumers do not seem to be in full accord with the recent 9c price limit fixed by the United States Food Administration. It is agreed that as a war measure for the specific purpose of augmenting the nation's food supply, the motive behind the order is a worthy one. The means used to reach the end is the object of criticism. Exception is taken to the method of thrusting a new arbitrary price upon manufacturers without allowing the necessary time for natural economic readjustment to the new conditions.

The chief source of complaint, strange to say, has not been from the manufacturers of arsenic, but from the principal consumers of the product. The insecticide manufacturers, although now able to purchase in car-load lots at 9c a pound, contracted many months ago for the coming season's arsenic supplies at a price ranging from 13c to 16c a pound. Inquiries show that the bulk of business averaged about 14½c per pound. This is 5½c over the Government figure, about 65% difference.

It is claimed by the insecticide manufacturer that the order has been very poorly timed and coming from such an authoritative source as the United States Food Administration, is bound to cause unnecessary hardship in the trade. Predictions have not only been made that it will be a severe blow to the insecticide business for the coming season, but is likely to bring about unpleasant difficulties between manufacturers and food growers. As 13c to 16c has been paid for the arsenic used as the main ingredient of their insecticides, manufacturers are compelled to charge a correspondingly higher figure than a price based on nine-cent arsenic. Knowing the Administration's ruling, food producers will expect insecticides at lower figures and when unable to secure them, are very liable to attempt to purchase their arsenic direct. A concerted movement of this kind is bound to play havoc with the insecticide maker. If stocks manufactured with high priced arsenic are left on hand in some quarters to compete at a future time with goods produced after the nine-cent edict went into effect, heavy losses will occur. The maker who patriotically, in response to appeals from the Government, worked hard to increase his output of "crop savers," will be the one having the greatest reserve stocks and consequently will be the heaviest loser.

The order will undoubtedly defeat its own purpose to a certain extent, inasmuch as a 9c figure is not a great inducement to manufacturers of arsenic to increase their output. A wider use of insecticides will result in a generally improved food crop, but this benefit will not be forthcoming at the present time. The price of insecticides for use during the coming season will not be lower than on previous occasions and it is for this reason that the price fixing is criticised as arbitrary and illy timed. Had the trade been warned a few months in advance or had the new ruling been fixed for September 1, 1918, or some other future date, it would have given the necessary time to make adjustments as to prices and arrangements for supplies.

Large quantities of Canadian arsenic have been selling in this country at the 13c-14c figure. Dominion producers have been delivering at this figure to American users in spite of the fact that they could secure 25c@30c for their material, laid down in London. It is now said that they intend to shut down on ship-

ments into the United States while the present ruling is in effect and concentrate on business with the British Isles.

New Incorporations

John T. Huner, Manhattan, capital \$150,000. Matches, S. E. Rahe, H. B. Goodstein, R. V. Mathews, 10 East 43rd street, New York City.

United States Sulphur Co., capital \$1,400,000. C. L. Rimplinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong.

Klozesavers Mfg. Co., Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Chemicals, drugs and perfumes, P. Drellier, G. N. and N. Farquhar, 160 West 77th street, New York City.

E. Z. Kill Chemical Co., Newark, N. J., capital \$100,000. George A. Hoden, East Orange, N. J., Morris B. Allen, David E. Bernstein, Newark, N. J.

Independent Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital \$4,500,000. W. B. Walsh, Brooklyn, N. Y., J. A. Lyon, New York City, V. Harris, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

The Chemical Construction Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$100,000. E. I. Eisenmayer, S. L. Main, Alfred L. Perry.

Tegufilm Chemical Manufacturing Co., Syracuse, N. Y., capital \$1,800. Jesse E. Kingsley, M. Marion Higgins, Cecilia H. Rafferty, all of Syracuse, N. Y.

The McCarthy-Fox Chemical Company, Manhattan; capital \$1,000. To deal in chemicals and drugs. William V. McCarthy, M. C. McCarthy, Alfred J. Fox.

Cooks Falls Dye Works, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$30,000. Manufacturing dyestuffs. William Hine, Harry Hine, Arthur Hine.

Lucas Laboratories, Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Chemicals and drugs. W. S. Orten, J. B. and W. B. Lucas, 287 West 70th street, New York City.

Bloch Chemical Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. D. Bloch, V. Bertoli, S. Erlanger, 507 West 110th street, New York City.

National Potash Corp., Dover, Del., capital \$1,000,000. J. Graham, R. Field, A. J. Crossly, all of Los Angeles, Cal.

Carolina Wood Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$100,000. H. E. Ringholm, H. F. Rhatigan, Brooklyn, N. Y., F. B. Hamlin, New York City.

James F. Duffy Corp., Bronx, N. Y., capital \$15,000. Chemicals, drugs and lubricants. J. S. Michtom, H. G. Fenton, J. F. Duffy, 182 White Plains Ave.

Liberty Rahe Match Co., Manhattan, capital \$25,000. F. H. Kentowitz, H. D. Goodstein, R. V. Mathews, 10 East 43rd street, New York City.

Union Chemical Glassware Co., Bronx, N. Y., capital \$20,000. D. Buegeleisen, J. S. Einsohn, A. L. P. Pollack, 601 West 168th street, New York.

The Superior Mineral Products Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. Chemicals, drugs and paints, L. Jacobson, L. Freudenberg, S. R. Newman, 337 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Beare Chemical Works, Madison, N. J., capital \$50,000. James Benny, Burgess A. Cruden, Anna S. Doolan, Bayonne, N. J.

Capital Increases—The Eureka Aniline Products Corp., from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

WAR SCHEDULE OF PAINT SHADES

To conserve tin plate and linseed oil, 68 shades of paints and varnishes have been dropped by manufacturers, working in harmony with the Commercial Economy Board of the Council of National Defense, says the DRUG TRADE WEEKLY, and by July 1 the range of colors will be restricted to 32 for the period of the war. The following maximum number of shades and colors is adopted for paints and varnishes for various purposes: House paint, 32; flat paint, 16; enamels, 8; floor paint, 8; porch paint, 6; roof and barn paint, 2; shingle stains, 12; carriage paint, 8; oil stains, 8; varnish stains, 8; penetrating or spirit stains, 10; oil colors, 30. The number of containers has also been reduced by dropping the following sizes: Half-gallon cans throughout the entire line of paints and varnishes; all cans smaller than half-pint throughout the entire line of paints and varnishes; pint cans in house paints, flat paints, floor paints, porch paints and enamels; all cans smaller than gallons in barn and roof paint and shingle stain; all cans smaller than pints in all clear varnish removers; all 2 and 3 pound cans in the entire line.

The Crest Chemical Co., Montreal, is dissolved, the business being continued by Elias Ilieff under the same style.

LINSEED OIL ADVANCES SHARPLY**Price Abnormally High and Supplies Limited—Railroad Strike in Argentina and Congestion in United States Said to be the Chief Causes**

Within two weeks the price of linseed oil has advanced 20c a gallon. The price is now \$1.55 for the raw oil in carlots with the market characterized by strength and a tendency to higher levels. The demand has been heavy and spot stocks available on the open market are small. Crushers are confining themselves principally to taking care of contract deliveries. The price of flaxseed is not only abnormally high but supplies are at a minimum.

Various causes have contributed to the upward movement in this market, transportation difficulties being the most common. Shipments of seed from the Northwest have been held up by the general transit congestion and inability to secure suitable cars. Crushers have not been able to produce sufficient oil from the small seed supplies to prevent drawing upon reserve stocks. Many have been compelled to withdraw from the open market in order to conserve stocks for the fulfilment of contracts.

From Argentina reports give the railroad strike in that country as the chief factor in preventing the movement of seed to coast ports for shipment to the United States. Less than half of the usual quantity has come through this source since the first of the year. Crushers here, dependent upon seed from South America, have had their production greatly curtailed as a result.

Prices of flaxseed at Winnipeg are in the vicinity of \$3.50 a bushel. Buenos Aires figures range about \$2.40 to \$2.50 a bushel. These prices are exceptionally high and as long as crushers have to pay them, there is little hope of cheaper oil. Continued advances are expected until the situation becomes normal.

Linseed oil about a year ago was 95c a gallon in carlots. The price in 1917 went to \$1.25 a gallon and then slumped to \$1.10 around November 1st. Recovery during November and December brought the closing figures of the year back to \$1.25 to \$1.27. January, 1918, was quiet, prices holding firm but unchanged at \$1.25. From February 1st to the 20th, \$1.30 to \$1.32 a gallon was current. The end of February saw the price at \$1.37 to \$1.38. The first week in March, \$1.45 to \$1.46 was the crushers' range on carlots. The latest figures available give the price as \$1.55 per gallon.

Authorities in the trade predict that, with conditions as they stand at the present time, there is nothing to stop the advance before it reaches the \$2.00 mark. The outlook is not encouraging for immediate relief.

WEBB EXPORT BILL DELAYED

Consideration by Congress of the Webb export bill, permitting a combination of selling agencies of American enterprises aboard to advance and extend American trade depends on the return of Senator Cummins. Being one of the prime movers in pushing the passage of the Webb bill through Congress, Senator Cummins is desirous of attending the sessions of the committee which has the measure in charge. At present the bill is in conference, both Houses having passed it.

The American Color Company, Coal Exchange Building, Scranton, Pa., has commenced the construction of a new two-story addition to its plant at Penn avenue and Carbon street to cost \$40,000, to provide for increased capacity. The Taylor & Duryea Lumber Company, Taylor, Pa., is the contractor.

GERMAN DYESTUFFS AGENT HELD

Wilhelm Korthaus, formerly of the German army and more recently posing as a clerk in the employ of the Farben Fabriken travelling in the United States in the interests of the company was arrested last week at his rooms 745 West End avenue, on a presidential warrant and is held in the Tombs pending instructions from Washington. The United States marshal and officers of the Naval Intelligence Bureau found three cameras, a pair of powerful field glasses and considerable correspondence in his room.

Korthaus since his arrival in the United States, has been sending long reports to August Herzog in Portugal, and more recently to Barcelona, Spain. Herzog is another employe of the Farben Fabriken. He fled to Barcelona recently when the Portuguese authorities became suspicious and were contemplating his arrest.

Another of Korthaus's correspondents was Albert Karstedt, now in a Canadian internment camp.

The Bayer Company has issued a statement through its general counsel, Hardy, Stancliffe & Whitaker, of 165 Broadway, New York City, disclaiming all knowledge of the activities of Korthaus, who was employed in its export department. The officials of the company were as much surprised as the general public when Korthaus was arrested by the Federal authorities on charges of espionage. The company assumes no responsibility for the private conduct of its employees, and has taken the stand that if Korthaus is proven guilty as charged, he should take the consequences.

MAKE INDIGO BY GERMAN PATENTS

The trade has been informed by the Government that the first lot of synthetic indigo blue has been produced successfully in the United States according to the formula registered with the German owned patent in this country. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. are the manufacturers.

It is claimed that the American made article is equal in every way to the German and Swiss standards. The result, owing to the obscure description of the process contained in the patent records, was obtained only after careful and painstaking experimentation by the du Pont chemists.

Since the beginning of the war, the natural indigo industry has come to life again and, in the absence of the German synthetic product, dealers have been able to dispose of all the natural material which could be made. As soon as the synthetic indigo is produced in sufficient quantities to supply all requirements in this country and those of the Entente Allies, it is believed that the old method will again disappear from the market.

DOW PLANTS TO BE COMMANDEERED

The Government will shortly take over the Dow Chemical Co.'s plants at Midland and Mount Pleasant, and advance \$2,000,000 for enlargement and new equipment in order to adequately supply the chemicals needed in the manufacture of munitions. Mr. Dow will continue in the management, as now, but otherwise the plants will be conducted as Government industries.

The Morris County Chemical Works, Morristown, N. J., have been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 to engage in the manufacture of dyes and chemicals of all kinds and allied products. Thomas L. Sexsmith, New York; William Joyce, Scranton, Pa.; John A. Marshzalek, Flushing, Long Island, and Walter A. Clark, Morristown, are the incorporators.

The Foreign Markets

NEW YORK SHIPMENTS TO LONDON DELAYED

Three to Four Months Elapse Before Goods are Received on the Other Side—British Government May Take Control of Saccharine—Price Changes

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, March 12.—A fair volume of business appears to have been passing during the week under review, notably in several Continental fine chemicals and U. S. specialties, all of which are affected by unusual delays in arrivals. It is not at all uncommon for goods from either of these sources, which formerly came to hand with a delay of only two or three weeks to now occupy from three to four months from date of order.

Larger buyers are naturally holding back their purchases unless they are disposed in a speculative way to face unexpected delays and enormously increased freights in the hope of their goods arriving eventually on a sufficiently good market to warrant the risk. In any case it has been next to impossible during the last month or two to sell competitively here "to arrive" without incurring loss—and our importers are discouraged.

This will account partly for the decrease lately in the arrivals of American goods on these markets, although it is well understood that at your end serious difficulties exist in the obtaining of export licenses and shipping space. It is hoped that Government control will straighten out these difficulties and enable a resumption of more regular shipments.

The almost total stoppage of cheap imports of Benzoates from Toluol from the United States owing to recent rapid advances has had the effect of promptly clearing this market of available supplies. As only an insignificant quantity is made in this country England will have to depend on France and Switzerland for future requirements.

Saccharin has suddenly sprung into demand for use in cafes and restaurants, where no sugar is now obtainable, and prices are steadier. Rumors are current that the authorities may presently control the output and sale of the product in this country.

Aspirin and salicylates are decidedly weak. Quite unnecessary cutting is going on among makers, who complain that prime cost has been reached.

At the drug auctions, a fair business was put through, but few changes call for mention.

Rhubarb is cheaper and Sennas are moving in buyers' favor, being in increased supply.

Platinum is now five times the value of gold having risen 110s per oz. to 400s per oz. troy.

The synthetic remedies, Swiss, French and American, are becoming increasingly scarce week by week. The shortage is particularly acute in acetanilid, veronal, the benzoates, guaiacol, and hexamine.

There is a distinct advance in the prices of agar agar, which is selling at 3s 6d for spot lots, the bromides, cascara, cream of tartar, and sugar of milk.

The market is firmer for camphor and tartaric acid.

There is an easier tone in citric acid, oil of lemon and vanillin.

Shellac and strychnine are lower.

Shipping rates have been again advanced.

The Canadian Inspection and Testing Laboratories, Montreal, is dissolved. Lacy S. McKeever has been appointed liquidator.

CALCUTTA'S OILSEED EXPORTS

The oilseed export trade from Calcutta is supplied from two seasons: That of 1915-16, which is described as fairly good with the exception of certain areas in which drought was prevalent, and also from a part of the 1916-17 crop, which was fairly good except in Assam and in Bengal, where the linseed crop suffered first from heavy rain and subsequently from drought. There has been altogether an increase of 10 per cent. in the season's area under rape and mustard seed. The exports from Calcutta have increased in value by about 17 per cent. over 1915-16, but the actual value of trade was lower than in previous years. The following table shows the trade in oilseeds and vegetables for the last two fiscal years:

Oilseeds and vegetable oils.	1915-16		1916-17	
	Quantity Hundred weight	Value	Quantity Hundred- weight	Value
Oilseeds—				
Linseed	1,974,177	\$4,623,500	2,015,792	\$5,226,296
United Kingdom ...	1,679,149	3,926,941	1,642,480	4,205,305
Australia	148,258	345,847	211,003	566,785
Norway	78,000	182,332	29,000	75,269
Denmark	50,000	121,662	.....	.....
France	3,999	9,084	28,992	82,730
United States	17,993	35,688	55,315	182,331
Other countries	778	1,946	49,002	113,876
Castor	92,207	183,629	95,101	265,062
Victoria	8,004	16,221	22,470	68,455
Russia	72,203	140,155	60,645	168,056
United States	11,999	27,252	9,923	24,333
All other countries...	1	.....	2,063	4,218
Rape	188	649	68,861	157,350
Other	11,138	157,026	6,140	146,644
Total oilseeds, nonessential	2,077,710	4,964,803	2,185,894	5,795,352
Vegetable Oils—	Gallons		Gallons	
Castor	1,045,177	453,558	598,283	311,456
Linseed	280,006	229,374	176,207	158,323
Mustard or rape	457,820	242,352	545,439	308,212
Earthnut	7,474	4,218	19,278	11,355
Cocunut	22,578	16,222	23,743	18,168
All other	9,016	5,840	7,653	4,218
Total vegetable oils	1,822,071	951,564	1,370,603	811,732
Grand total		5,916,367		6,607,084

OUTPUT OF SALT IN INDIA

There are four great sources of supply of salt in India—rock salt from the Salt Range and Kahat Mines in the Punjab; brine sale from the Sambhar Lake in Rajputana; salt brine condensed on the borders of the lesser Rann of Cutch; and sea-salt factories in Bombay, Madras, and at the mouth of the Indus. In Bengal the damp climate, together with the large volume of fresh water from the Ganges and the Brahmaputra into the Bay of Bengal, render the manufacture of sea salt difficult, and the bulk of the supply, both for Bengal and Burma, is imported from Liverpool, Aden, Egypt, Spain, Italian East Africa, Bombay, and Madras.

The imports of salt from abroad into India in 1916-17 were 445,000 tons, valued at \$6,196,677, the lowest recorded during the last 12 years. Salt in ordinary years is carried to India almost from necessity rather than from choice, standing as it does between ballast, for which a ship has to pay, and the least remunerative cargo. The production of Indian salt in 1916 was 1,359,000 tons, a decrease of nearly 2½ per cent. from the output of the previous year.

CINCHONA AND COPRA TRADE OF 1917

**Report of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce Shows
Condition of Crops in Java—Cinchona Company
Pays Dividend of 22 Per Cent.**

(Special Correspondence)

Amsterdam, Holland, March 3—At the first sitting of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce in 1918, the trade of this city for the past year was reviewed. It was stated that 348,118 kilograms of sulphate of quinine had been sold, against 485,629 kilograms in 1916. In addition to this, the quinine factory at Bandoeng, Java, received 146,889 kilograms of quinine sulphate, as compared with 69,072 kilograms during the previous year.

The failure of Cinchona bark to arrive at Amsterdam caused the local stock to diminish greatly; 1,677 packages are on hand against 47,303 packages at the end of 1916.

During the year, 4,728 packages of pharmaceutical cinchona, containing 6,359 kilograms of sulphate of quinine were sold in comparison with 3,065 kilograms the previous year.

On account of shipping difficulties, business in copra was brought practically to a standstill. The small quantities that arrived from time to time, steadily increased in price; thus Java worth 47% florins on January 1, 1917, brought 56¼ florins in October, 1917. For lack of stock, no more transactions took place after this date.

Exports from Java and Madoera are given as follows:

	January to July 1916	1917
COPRA:	Kilos	Kilos
Netherlands and order	14,279,000	7,734,000
Great Britain	334,000	1,059,000
Norway	3,116,000	911,000
United States	3,091,000	5,926,000
Australia	3,693,000	519,000
Other countries	1,192,000	.....
Totals	22,012,000	19,842,000
GUM DAMAR:		
Netherlands	107,000	.....
Great Britain	32,000	171,000
Other Europe	61,000	.....
United States	803,000	927,000
Other countries	18,000	17,000
Totals	1,021,000	1,115,000
GAMBIER:		
Japan	7,407	.....
Philippine Islands	611,177	.....
Australia	11,763	.....
Other countries	6,132	.....
Totals	13,539	622,940
INDIGO, NATURAL, DRY:		
Netherlands	1,026	.....
Great Britain	19,349	28,061
Japan	1,125	.....
Singapore	11,510	.....
Totals	33,010	28,061
INDIGO, NATURAL, WET:		
Singapore	88,668	269,480
Other countries .....	.....	2,100
Totals	88,668	271,580

The report of the Rotterdamische Kina-Mastschappij "Tji-Kembang" shows that the company's cinchona plantation now covers an area of 648½ bouws (a bouw is practically 8 square meters). During the year 1916-1917, 21 bouws were dug up and 30½ bouws were added. The crop was obtained through thinning-out, and digging up 20 bouws of hybrids, and 1 bouw ledger, and by pruning young yoha gardens and gathering the torn branches and broken trees, this latter resulting from the heavy winds that visited the plantation during the year under review.

The total crop amounted to 314,052 kilograms, plus 4,718 kilograms remaining from 1915-1916, or 318,770 kilograms in all.

The sale of the crop at Amsterdam brought 350,889 florins. Expenses amounted to 135,102 florins, from which 2,837 florins is deducted (profit accruing through stock exchange), so that the total profits were 218,624 florins.

During the year a dividend of 22 per cent. was turned out to the shareholders of the company's three series of stock.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and co-operative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

26481—A man in Mexico desires to buy a chemical preparation to be used in the process of making butter to assist in obtaining quick results when churning the cream, the preparation being similar to that used for preserving of foods and fats therein. Payment will be made by Mexican gold at rate of exchange, when shipment is made. Correspondence should be in Spanish. Reference.

26503—A man in France wishes to buy a new mill for making peanut oil with a capacity of 2,000 pounds of peanuts every 12 hours. Full price, including expense for packing, should be given in first letter. If possible the mill should be sent via a French port so it could be inspected before being sent on to Senegal, where the mill is to be installed. Quotations should be made f. o. b. American port. Payment will be made by cash against documents. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

26507—A company in France wishes to buy aniline dyes, acid types for wool and silk, and direct types for cotton goods. All colors are desired, but especially acid blacks and oxydiamin. Payment will be made by cash upon delivery. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

26520—A firm in the United States with branches all through the Far East desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of industrial chemicals, disinfectants, dyes and drugs, paints, varnishes. A representative of the firm is leaving for the Orient, and they desire to receive offers from American firms desiring to extend their trade to Java, Siam, French Indo-China, Japan, and the Celebes Islands. References.

26528—A company in Brazil would like to secure an agency for the sale of drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

26529—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of dyestuffs, colors, hardware, tinware, household utensils, and other goods. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

26530—A man in Canada wishes to secure an agency for the sale of drug specialties, or some line of which samples could be easily carried, or which could be sold by catalogue. Correspondence may be in English.

26534—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of all kinds of dyestuffs, and other goods. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

BRITAIN'S SALE OF NATURAL INDIGO

At the outbreak of the war it was felt in Great Britain, that owing to the inevitable shortage of synthetic indigo there might be a danger of the supply of the natural indigo getting into the hands of a very small group. The British Government, in order to insure as far as possible an equitable distribution of the available supply of natural indigo, decided to purchase practically the entire available supply and allow it to be gradually sold to the consumers at a reasonable price. The amount purchased was 267 tons at a gross cost of \$1,759,725. One hundred tons were sold to the French Government, and the remainder has been gradually disposed of to the domestic trade, both for home consumption and for export. The accounts show a profit of \$17,300.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

ALL GRADES OF DYESTUFFS ACTIVE

Albumen, Cutch and Gambier Leading the Dye Bases and Dyewoods—Many Crudes, Heretofore Neglected, Now in Demand—Inquiries for Intermediates

The market continues active on practically all dye bases, dyewoods, coal-tar crudes and intermediates and the price tendency is slightly upward. Consumers are manifesting keen interest on all forward positions and sellers say the situation is firmer.

Albumen, cutch and gambier continue as the leaders of the dye bases and dyewoods. The consumer call for these materials is especially strong and in some instances the volume of trading is restricted on account of light spot supplies. Divi divi and fustic continue to improve and in some quarters holders have advanced the price. The various grades of indigo have also been moving briskly to users, and although prices are holding firm and quotably unchanged, it is said that in large quantities several leaders in the trade are inclined to ask higher figures for delivery over the month in view of the light arrivals from primary points. Price fluctuations on logwood have not been important, but the demand for the Hayti grade appears to be improving.

In the list of crudes there is apparently considerable more activity on some of the items that have been neglected by consumers for some time. This is especially true of benzol. There is plenty of this material on spot and prices have not advanced. The same tight condition prevails on naphthalene flake. The situation on phenol and toluol is virtually unchanged. Consumers of these materials, while in need of stocks seem unwilling to pay the high prices.

Practically every intermediate in the list was in better demand when the market closed. The inquiries are increasing daily, and with supplies comparatively light there is every reason to believe that prices will advance. Transportation conditions have now improved to the extent that the movement of stocks toward consumers is fairly prompt.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—Importers say that arrivals here of the egg albumen from the Orient have not been large and that they are still behind in their orders. Prices continue nominal for the Chinese egg at \$1.05@\$1.10 a pound. The imported blood albumen, while not in abundant supply is available on the open market at 70c@80c a pound, according to quantity. For the domestic blood sellers are quoting firmly at 55c@60c a pound.

Cochineal—A firm condition is noted on all grades of cochineal. Arrivals have not been heavy. Prices ranged from 54c to 56c a pound for the silver Teneriffe, and about the same for the gray black. The inside quotation for the rosy black was 55c a pound and 58½c a pound as the maximum. Only small quantities of the Madras are available on the open market.

Cutch—Closing figures for cutch were 17½c@19½c a pound for the Rangoon in boxes; 16c@17½c a pound for deliveries of stocks in bales, and from 12c to 15c a pound for the extract. The local market is firm.

Divi Divi—The inquiry for both spot and forward positions is steady and large and sellers are now quoting \$65 to \$70 a ton for spot material, and from \$54

a ton up for delivery over the balance of the month. Several vessels arrived during the week with fair quantities of stocks but these arrivals did not affect the price.

Fustic—All grades of fustic have improved considerably and in some quarters higher prices are named. The supply appears to be large enough to take care of the present consumer call, but importers are not inclined to shade prices materially for the reason that they are expecting additional buying from the Government. Sellers were quoting firmly at \$42 to \$46 a ton, for sticks, while the young roots are firm at \$35 to \$40 a ton. The price of the chips is 6½c@7½c a pound, and from some directions as high as 8c a pound is being asked for spot stocks. The quotation generally heard for the solid fustic is 24½c@25½c a pound, while the 51-degree liquid is quoted firmly at 15½c@16¾c a pound.

Gambier—Considerable dealer speculation has been noted recently on account of the large inquiry from consumers. For the common gambier it is not thought that 22½c could be shaded, and some sellers were asking 24½c a pound. The quotation on the plantation kind was unchanged at 20c@21c a pound. Very little cube gambier is to be had here and prices were nominal at 23½c@25c a pound for cubes No. 1, and from 21c@21½c a pound for cubes No. 2. Importers say that arrivals are unusually light. The market is firm.

Indigo—Supplies of practically all varieties of indigo appear to be in sufficient spot quantity to take care of the present steady consumer call and for this reason prices are unchanged at \$2.75@\$3.00 a pound for the Oudes; \$2.50 to \$3.00 a pound for the Bengal; \$2.25 @ \$2.75 a pound for the Guatemala, and from \$1.10 to \$1.40 a pound for the Madras. From 54c to 56c a pound is the price generally heard for the paste, which is in better demand than it has been for some time.

Logwood—The situation is firm with the demand constantly improving. Importers of the Mexican and Hayti sticks report considerable underlying strength to the market and they are not inclined to do much shading in prices named regardless of buyer or quantity. From \$36 to \$40 a ton are the prices generally heard for the sticks, and from 2½c to 3¼c a pound for the logwood chips. The solid extract is quoted at unchanged levels of 19c to 24c a pound, according to quantity, and from 8c to 10½c a pound for the 51-degree twaddle.

Myrabolans—Prices for spot and nearby stocks are unchanged at \$60@\$65 a ton. Not in some time has the demand been so heavy, and on account of the light supplies available on the open market importers are not inclined to book additional orders at this time. There have been several arrivals recently but the stocks went into immediate consumption.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—The demand has improved slightly but because of the large quantities on hand prices have not been materially affected. A few contracts for benzol are being made for the entire year, but in each case there is a proviso protecting the buyer should prices go lower. Large quantities for both spot and contract material have been offered on the open market at 35½c to 37c a gallon, while the price that has prevailed for stocks in small quantities has ranged from 37½c to 39c a gallon.

Naphthalene—Spot stocks are held in firm hands, and any buying interest invariably results in an advance in price. According to advices there is more spot material available and some dealers expect a slight decline. Car lots for shipment over March and nearby were offered in the neighborhood of 11c a pound and up to 12¼c a pound, according to quantity.

Phenol—Only a small buying interest has been manifested on the part of users of phenol. It is said that most of the large consumers are covered on contract for some time ahead. This condition probably accounts for the light demand, which for the most part is confined to quantities involving from one to six tons. A car lot or two, for prompt shipment, could have been bought at the close at 55½c a pound, drums included, while small lots of phenol were available at 56c a pound, and up.

Toluol—An increasing number of inquiries for toluol have been noted, but apparently there is no material available at this time at any price, although a number of factors are inclined to the belief that there will be additional stocks on the open market within the near future. It is understood that authorities from Washington are strongly opposed to dealers offering toluol on the open market, and are urging dealers to transfer their holdings to the Government. It is not unlikely that all stocks will be seized. The nominal quotation remains unchanged at \$5.80 to \$6.00 a gallon for stocks that have changed hands.

Xylol—Nothing new is reported on xylol. The consumer demand is fairly heavy and supplies appear to be in ample quantity to take care of the business. According to quantity prices ranged from 35c to 50c a pound.

Intermediates

Acid H—The demand for this product is not particularly heavy, and because the supply appears to be somewhat in excess of the consumer call prices are slightly lower at the close. A number of former producers are paying more attention now to the manufacture of other materials and the output is by no means as large as it was a year ago. Although the majority of holders were quoting at \$2.15 to \$2.75 a pound, according to quantity, there is every reason to believe that on a firm bid the inside price could be shaded.

Acid, Naphthionic—Perhaps of all the intermediates this is the material now most neglected by users. Producers are restricting their output to prevent an accumulation of stocks during the lull. Prices are unchanged at \$1.10 to \$1.20 a pound for the crude and from \$1.40 to \$1.50 a pound for the refined. Considerable shading is possible on firm bids.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The demand is not particularly strong for this acid, but the inquiry appears to be improving slightly. Prices closed rather weak at 31c @34c a pound for the crude, and from 42c@44c a pound for the refined.

Aniline Oil and Salts—Trading has been in good volume during the week on both the oil and the salts. Supplies on the spot are not large. For spot and delivery over the month prices were firm at 26¾c@28½c a pound, drums extra, for the oil, and from 32½c to 33½c a pound for the salts.

Benzoate of Soda—Holders of spot material are quoting firmly at \$4.50 to \$5.00 a pound for the soda and from \$5.30 to \$5.80 a pound for the acid, according to quantity. The inquiry for both materials appears to be improving. The present supply is said to be ample to take care of the business now being placed.

Benzidine—The inquiry is not especially heavy, but because the production continues to be confined to a

few quarters prices are holding firm at \$1.75 to \$1.85 a pound for the base and from \$1.45 to \$1.55 a pound for the sulphate. The inquiry is strong from all directions.

Dimethylaniline—Considerable activity is noted on this material and prices are holding unchanged at recently advanced levels of 64c to 68c a pound, according to quantity, and some dealers are asking as high as 70c a pound. Supplies on spot are not large.

Para-Amidophenol—Considerable business has passed during the week on para-amidophenol and prices on both the base and the hydrochloride are holding steady and firm at previous levels. It appears that new producers are constantly entering the field and this gives rise to keen competition. For spot stocks and over the month of March, prices ranged from \$3.75 to \$4.25 a pound for the base, and from \$4.25 to \$4.75 a pound for the hydrochloride, according to quantity.

Para-Toluidine—While the scarcity of toluol is restricting the production of para-toluidine the demand is not especially heavy, and there is little trading. Offerings were heard in the local market at the close at \$2.10 a pound, express allowed, but generally holders of spot stocks are asking \$2.25 a pound and up, according to quantity.

Phthalic Anhydride—A fairly active demand is noted for this product. According to quantity and buyer prices named for spot stocks ranged from \$4.60 to \$5.20 a pound, with shading possible.

Dyestuff Notes

Quebracho valued at \$1,319,748 was imported at this port during December.

Shipments of indigo from London to the United States during January were valued at \$15,800, against \$91,760 in the same month last year.

The Peter Wood Dyeing Company of Boston has bought the Molt Dye Works at Millbury, Mass., and will manufacture dyestuffs.

The Dicks, David & Heller Company, Chicago Heights, Ill., manufacturer of dyes, has commenced the manufacture of alkali blue and soluble blue at its local plant. It is claimed by the company that the new products are equal in every way to the imported material.

The Bloch Chemical Company of 67 Fifth avenue, New York City, which has been doing business for the last three years as a privately owned concern, has been incorporated for \$25,000. The company will continue to market its line of dyestuffs, chemicals, and pharmaceuticals.

The Croton Color and Chemical Company, of 31 Union Square, New York City, which was recently organized to manufacture aniline dyes, has acquired a plant at Croton, N. Y., where operations will be started in a few weeks. The company has been incorporated at Albany with a capital stock of \$150,000.

Action has been postponed in the foreclosure suit against the Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Corporation which was brought in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee. The court appointed a special master to investigate criticisms brought against the management and the receivers by the noteholders' protective committee, headed by Henry W. Martin. The master will report to the court May 1 on this matter and on the finances of the corporation. The hearing on the foreclosure suit will be held May 18.

Heavy Chemical Markets

INCREASED ACTIVITY IN CHEMICALS

Strong Demand for Acids, But Government Takes Nearly the Entire Output—Tendency of Prices Upward—Bleaching Powder Easier

Inquiries have been numerous for all the heavy chemicals, and while trading has not reached important proportions the increased demand has had a tendency to encourage operations and factors are looking forward to the coming week with a great deal of interest. Within the last few days the inquiries have concerned futures as well as spot goods and this leads sellers to believe that the situation will improve materially, and where important price changes have been noted the tendency has been upward, with the exception of caustic soda which is now almost entirely neglected by consumers.

It is only occasionally that there are any offers recorded on the acids. The bulk of the production continues to go to the Government for the manufacture of munitions and sales involve only small, odd lots, and prices are nominal. There is a strong consumers call for acids. All varieties of alums are steady with offers less freely made than heretofore and all grades are firm. Buying has been heavy for some time and the spot market is nearly depleted. The demand for aluminum sulphate has been steady.

An easy condition is reported in bleaching powder and although the Government continues to be an important factor, and strong call has been noted from other consumers, prices are somewhat weaker. The previously noted nominal condition of acetate of lime is still apparent in this market and there is virtually no trading as practically all business continues to be conducted under Government supervision. The spot market on copper sulphate has been active during the week, and a stronger call for spot goods, coupled with the fact that stocks are not in abundance, has caused another slight advance in prices. Forward positions are also quoted at higher levels. In view of a stronger call for acetate of lead prices have again scored another material advance on all varieties. Large buying for several weeks has taken all the spot material.

Very little caustic potash is now available in the spot market at any price and where figures are obtainable they involve only small lots. The production is said to be about normal, but the demand has been heavier with the result that makers have been unable to keep pace with the situation. The price of caustic soda has again dropped, but soda ash failed to respond and in contrast the latter material is held on spot at higher prices than those prevailing a week ago. No material change is noted on saltpetre, nitrate of soda or the other important heavy chemicals.

Acid, Acetic—Spot stocks have brought higher prices than a week ago. The consumer call is heavy, but on account of Government buying very little stocks are available on the open market. Closing prices were nominal at 6c@6½c a pound for the 28 per cent. test; 11c@12½c a pound for the 56 per cent.; 14½c@15½c a pound for the 70 per cent.; 24c@24½c a pound for the 80 per cent., and 37½c@38c a pound for the Glacial.

Acid, Muriatic—The general situation was tight and prices were nominally unchanged at 1½c@2½c a pound for the 18 degree in carboys; 2½c@3c a pound

for the 20 degree, and 2¾c@3¾c a pound for the 22 degree. Users are in need of stocks and would be willing to pay the high prices asked.

Acid, Nitric—It has been only occasionally that stocks of this acid have passed to consumers other than the Government. The nitric situation is unusually firm and manufacturers say they do not know when they will be in a position to place any large stocks on the open market. Prices closed nominally unchanged at 7½c@7¾c a pound for the 36 per cent. test; 7¾c to 8½c a pound for the 38 degree nitric, 9½c to 10c a pound for the 40 degree, and from 9½c to 10c a pound for the 42 degree material.

Acid, Sulphuric—Wide price ranges have been heard in this market on all degrees of sulphuric. This condition has been caused by the heavy consumer call coupled with rumors that considerable stocks have recently been placed on the open market. It was stated at the close that oleum was available at \$75.00 a ton, drums included, but quantity at this price could not be learned. Nominal price for the 66 degree material was \$40@\$42 a ton, seller's tanks, seller's works, and seller's option, while for the 60 degree the quotation generally heard was \$23@\$25 a ton, buyer's tanks, seller's works and seller's option.

Alums—The local alum market continues to tighten and in some quarters prices are quoted at higher levels. The quantity of spot available on the open market is not large and the undertone of the market is firmer. Closing prices were 4½c@4¾c a pound for the ammonium lump; 8¾c@9½c a pound for the potassium lump; 21¼c@22¼c a pound for the potassium chrome, and from 18½c@19½c a pound for the ammonium chrome.

Aluminum Sulphate—For the commercial, or low grade material the figure generally heard was 2½c a pound as the inside, with some sellers still holding tightly at 2¾c a pound. On the high grade, or iron free, prices ranged from 2½c to 3¾c a pound, according to quantity. The demand as well as the inquiry is unusually heavy for both grades, and trading is greatly restricted on account of the scant spot supplies.

Bleaching Powder—Bleaching powder is not of much interest to users at the present time and prices are weak at 2c a pound and up, drums included, for domestic drums and from 2½c a pound and up for the export drums. It is stated that supplies on hand, while not in abundance, are sufficient to take care of more business.

Calcium Acetate—The open market continues bare of stocks as the Government is still supervising the distribution of acetate of lime. Where small odd parcels have passed to users the business was done at the old price of \$6.00@\$6.05 per hundred pounds. Manufacturers say they are working to full capacity, but they have no way of knowing when the Government will release stocks for the open market.

Copper Sulphate—Spot goods have scored another sharp advance. It is hardly possible that 9¾c a pound could be materially shaded for the 98-99 material in quantity, although several small lots have passed to consumers at slightly below this figure. Some of the lower grades have been sold as low as 9c a pound.

Lead Acetate—The demand for all grades has increased and with spot supplies light sellers have again

advanced the price. The market closed firm with sellers holding tightly on spot goods at $14\frac{1}{4}c@15\frac{1}{8}c$ a pound for the brown sugar; $17c@17\frac{3}{4}c$ a pound for the white crystals; $16\frac{3}{4}c@17\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound for the broken cakes, and from $17\frac{1}{4}c@18\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for the granulated material.

Potash, Caustic—Prices have taken a sharp advance on caustic potash and the 88-92 per cent. was quoted in most quarters at $83\frac{1}{2}c@84\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound for stocks on the spot. This is an increase of almost 2c a pound over the price named a week ago. The lowest test on spot, and for delivery over the month is quoted at $63\frac{1}{2}c@64\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound, according to quantity.

Potassium Prussiate—Prices were quotably unchanged at \$1.25@\$1.30 a pound for the yellow, and \$2.25 to \$2.60 a pound for the red. Arrivals from Japan have improved during the week, but not a great deal of this stock reached the open market as importers are still booked ahead on both grades.

Soda, Caustic—Sales of the 76 per cent. solid caustic were reported at the close at $4\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound and up, and some were making offers below this figure. On rolling material from middle New York points about $4\frac{1}{4}c$ a pound appears to be the prevailing price. The market for ground caustic is apparently slipping in sympathy with the solid material. It is said the production has increased, and in some instances costly machinery has been installed in the face of a declining market. As low as $6\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound was heard from a number of important directions.

Soda Ash—Soda ash was held firm during the week and in some quarters sellers are asking higher prices, especially for stocks in barrels. The demand appears to be improving for spot material. Closing prices were firm at $2\frac{3}{4}c@3c$ a pound for stocks in bags and from $3\frac{1}{4}c$ to $3\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound for stocks in barrels.

Sodium Nitrate—The demand is steady and the inquiry continues strong with prices for spot material \$4.50@\$4.75 a hundred pounds for the crude and $6\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound and up for the refined.

Egypt bought dyestuffs from Germany before the war, and the sudden stoppage of supplies caused consternation among the color users. British agents then got control of the market by giving demonstrations of English dyes.

The manufacture of logwood dyeing extract for exportation to the United States was started in the Dominican Republic in the latter part of 1916, under American ownership and management. The plant is well equipped with all the requisite machinery and accessories. It is situated on the northern bank of the River Yaque, almost contiguous to Puerto Plata, and has begun to produce logwood extract. Conditions are favorable, this being a receiving center for logwood, and natural facilities exist.

Cancellation of the carload rate of hydrofluoric and hydrofluosilicic acids from Newell, Pa., to Columbus, Ohio, has been asked by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in an application to the Interstate Commerce Commission. The same carrier also has asked permission to increase carload rates on sulphuric and muriatic acids from Moundsville, W. Va., to points in Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Carriers handling imported nitrate of soda, iron pyrites, chrome and manganese ores have requested increased rates from the seaboard to various of the consuming centers.

In The Chemical Field

G. Mayer, No. 60 Broadway, has been appointed New York representative of the Commercial Acetylene Supply Company of New Jersey, capital \$500,000.

John G. Mason, manager of chemical and drug section of Ralph L. Fuller & Co., has been elected a director of the Clark, Kessler Chemical Co., of Wickliffe, Ohio.

A syndicate of Denver investors has acquired a tract of 1,440 acres of land in the leucite hills of Sweetwater County, Wyoming, the rock formation of which carries a considerable percentage of phosphate.

The Salt Lake Chemical Co. in Salt Lake City, proposes to double its plant for production of potash from the waters of Great Salt Lake, using the Solvay Process. Present plant of four tons daily production capacity, is located at Grant's, about 30 miles west of Salt Lake City.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the American Electrochemical Society it was decided that the spring meeting would be held in the Appalachian South. This meeting will be in the nature of a tour, and as now planned will leave Washington on April 28 and will make the following points: Kingsport, Tenn., April 29; Knoxville district, April 30; Chattanooga, Tenn., May 1; Mussel Shoals, May 2; Birmingham, Ala., May 3, and returning to Washington May 5.

William Simonson, a chemist of Cincinnati, O., together with capitalists of that city, are organizing a company to manufacture nitrates, chlorines, ammonia and dyestuffs. A process will be used in manufacturing the chemicals that has been invented by Mr. Simonson, claimed to greatly reduce the cost of production in unlimited quantities. It is reported that a manufacturing plant will be erected near Mussel Shoals, Ala., where the Government is building the \$60,000,000 nitrates plant.

The New York State Department of Labor announces that the chemical industries of the State reported for January a slight decrease in activity and a decline of 5 per cent. in wage payments when compared with December. The drugs and chemicals, and the paints and dyes industries had decreases in activity, while animal and mineral oil products and miscellaneous chemical products showed increases. As compared with January, 1917, the group as a whole employed 5 per cent. more workers and paid 14 per cent. more in total wages.

The Federal Trade Commission has filed complaints against the American Agricultural Chemical Company and the Brown Company of New Jersey, charging unfair methods in suppressing competition in the manufacture and sale of fertilizer. The two companies, it is alleged, combined in the purchase of raw materials at prices prohibitive to smaller competitors, thereby bringing pressure to bear on companies which had refused to enter a working agreement. It is charged that the American Agricultural acquired the entire stock of the Brown Company during 1917 and that this had the effect of reducing competition.

The Drug & Chemical Markets

GOVERNMENT NOW THE HEAVIEST BUYER

Lack of Shipping Prevents Accumulation of Spot Stocks—Narcotics Firm and Further Advances Expected—Prices of Botanical Drugs Still Tending Upward—Essential Oils Firm

Trading in drugs and pharmaceutical chemicals, aside from Government account, has been of a routine order. The scarcity of cargo space abroad prevents any accumulation of spot supplies of foreign commodities. Cable communication is still unsatisfactory. Among growers of crude drugs and in trade circles considerable apprehension is apparent, owing to the scarcity of labor. Manufacturers and buyers are making every effort to anticipate their needs.

Narcotics are strong and advances are probable, owing to the continued scarcity. Botanical drugs show strength and numerous price gains have been established. Lovage root advanced 30c a pound. Arnica and chamomile flowers declined 10c a pound. All varieties of berries show strength and higher prices are predicted. Medicinal gums closed stronger. Camphor, monobromated, advanced 45c and refined Japanese is higher. Balsams are firmly held under restricted supplies and increasing inquiries. Para closed higher. Beans rule steady.

Miscellaneous drugs and chemicals revealed few price changes and trade continued about normal. Carbon disulphide, aloin and coumarin led in the advance in prices. Downward revisions were unimportant.

Essential oils were firm, except juniper berry which suffered a sharp decline.

Anise seed advanced sharply. English mustard seed closed higher. Government regulations tend to restrict the import of fresh supplies. Other spices are gradually advancing.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Original Packages)

Advanced

Aloes Gum, Curacao, 2c	Guarana, Whole, Powdered, 6c
Aloin, U. S. P. Powdered, 6c	Guaiac Gum, 6c
Anise Seed, Spanish, 2c	Henna Leaves, 4c
Balsam, Para, 3c	Isinglass, Japanese, 1c
Camphor, Monobromated, U.S.P., 45c	Lavender Flowers, Ordinary, Select, 2c@5c
Camphor, Refined, Japanese, 1c	Lovage Root, 30c
Cloves, Zanzibar, Amboyna, 1c@1½c	Milk Sugar, 3c
Capsicum, Japanese, 1c	Mustard Seed, English Yellow, 1c
Coco Butter, Bulk, Fingers, 1c	Oil of Cumin, \$1
Coumarin, 25c	Oil of Cubebs, 25c
Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 15c	Oil of Orris, 25c
Gingers, Jamaica Bleached, Unbleached, Japan, ½c@1½c	Silver Nitrate, ¾c
	Japan Wax, 1c

Declined

Acetanilid, C.P. 1c	Oil of Neroli Petale, \$10
Arabic Gum, Amber Sorts, 3c	Oil of Pennyroyal, 4c
Arnica Flowers, 10c	Oil of Peppermint, Bulk, 3c
Buckthorn Bark, 3c	Oil of Juniper Berry, \$1.25
Chamomile Flowers, Roman, 10c	Oil of Wintergreen, 25c
Mace, Batavia No. 2, 1c	Vanilla Beans, Tahiti, White Label, 15c

Acetanilid, C. P.—Manufacturers lowered quotations 1c to 80c@81c a pound. Second hands are offering parcels at 78c a pound.

Aloes Gum Curacao—Lighter stocks caused an advance of 2c to 15c@16c a pound for powdered.

Aloin, U. S. P.—Powdered lots advanced 6c to 88c @90c a pound. The rise was attributed to a stronger and higher market for the crude material and a decrease in stocks of the finished product.

Arabic Gum—Amber sorts weakened owing to larger spot stocks. Importers lowered prices 3c to 27c@28c a pound.

Arsenic—Recent fixing of prices by the Government failed to have any special bearing on the market, so far as arsenate of lead is concerned. Makers continue to quote red arsenic at 65c@66c and white at 9c to 10c a pound.

Arnica Flowers—Increased selling competition and a slow buying movement weakened prices, which declined 10c to \$1.15@\$1.20 a pound.

Balsams—Increased inquiries for Para resulted in an advance of 3c a pound holders naming 68c@72c a pound.

Buckthorn Bark—Offerings were made at a decline of 3c to 20c@21c a pound. Freer offerings and lack of demand were responsible for the decline.

Camphor, Monobromated, U. S. P.—Manufacturers raised quotations 45c to \$3.25 a pound for lots of 50 pounds and over. Stronger primary markets abroad and meagre spot stocks here were held responsible.

Camphor, Refined—Prices of Japanese 2¼-lb. slabs, closed stronger under scant supplies and a larger inquiry. Sellers raised prices ½c to 99c a pound.

Carbon, Disulphide—Manufacturers announced an advance of ¼c to 8c a pound for 500-pound lots in bulk, drums \$20 each. The rise was occasioned by a stronger market for the crude material.

Castor Oil—The United States Government informed the trade that price had been fixed at 24.4c a pound for No. 1 oil in barrels and 22.4c a pound for No. 2 oil. Prices for spot lots closed firm owing to scarcity of oil. Crushers have withdrawn from the market, as the entire output is being taken up by the Government. No. 1 U. S. P. grade is held by second hands at 36c a pound in barrels and No. 3 at 28c@29c a pound for spot lots.

Chamomile Flowers—Roman flowers were lowered 10c to \$1.00@\$1.10 a pound. The decline has caused keener selling competition.

Cloves—Supplies are very scarce and prices are tending upward. The crop in Zanzibar is reported to be small. Spot lots of Zanzibars are 1½c higher, 49c@50c, and Amboynas 53c@54c a pound.

Cocoa Butter—Larger inquiries and a decrease in stocks resulted in an advance of 1c a pound to 32c@33c for supplies in bulk and 34c@35c a pound for fingers in cases.

Codeine—The trend of prices is firmer under larger inquiries. Manufacturers are repeating quotations on in the basis of \$8.05 for sulphate in bulk.

Coumarin—Prices strengthened under an increased scarcity. Sellers are quoting 25c higher to \$24, while up to \$26 a pound is named in some quarters.

Dragon's Blood—Scant stocks resulted in a further advance of 15c to \$4.15@\$4.20 a pound for supplies in reeds.

Guailac Gum—Limited stocks and an active demand sorbed and general quotations ruled steadier at \$2.00 a pound. Small lots were offered at \$1.95.

Ginger—All grades closed firmer under a broader demand and diminishing supplies. There appears to be little hope for the replenishment of stocks and indications point to extreme high prices. Jamaica bleached was advanced $1\frac{1}{2}c$ to $25c@26c$ a pound while unbleached was raised $\frac{1}{2}c$ to $16\frac{1}{2}c@22c$ a pound. Japan closed at $13c@13\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound.

Glycerin, C. P.—The demand continues fairly active for supplies in bulk and in cans. Makers are quoting $68c@68\frac{1}{2}c$ for bulk supplies in bulk, drums and barrels added, and $69\frac{1}{2}c@70c$ a pound for supplies in cans.

Guarana—Spot quotations closed firmer and higher for both whole and powdered gum. Offerings were raised $6c$ to $\$1.00@\1.05 for whole and to $\$1.05@\1.10 a pound for powdered.

Guaiac Gum—Limited stocks and on active demand forced up quotations $6c$ to $44c@50c$ a pound for whole gum and to $49c@54c$ a pound for powdered. In some quarters further advances are predicted, and bullish market advices from abroad caused a stronger sentiment among local holders.

Henna Leaves—Spot lots attracted increased attention, resulting in an advance of $4c$ to $24c@25c$ a pound.

Lavender Flowers—A further curtailment of supplies and firm primary markets resulted in advances of $5c$ to $23c@24c$ for ordinary and $2c$ to $31c@34c$ a pound for select flowers.

Lovage Root, Domestic—A sharp rise of $30c$ a pound was announced. Limited offerings were responsible for the higher quotation of $70c@75c$ a pound.

Menthol—The market continues quiet but limited offerings served to hold prices firm at $\$3.25@\3.50 a pound for Japanese supplies.

Mercury—The market is stronger under a further decrease in spot stocks. Leading selling agents quote $\$125$ a flask of 75 pounds.

Milk Sugar—The market declined $3c$ to $48c@49c$ a pound in response to sharper selling competition among makers. Offerings by a western maker were made at $45c$ a pound f. o. b. California for car lots.

Morphine—Supplies are being reduced by Government purchases. Makers are quoting on the basis of $\$12.80$ an ounce for supplies of sulphate in bulk, for 25 ounce lots and over.

Oil of Peppermint—Easier primary markets and slow demand here weakened prices which declined $10c$ to $\$3$ a pound for oil in bulk. In tins from $\$3.20@\3.30 a pound was generally asked.

Oil of Juniper Berry—Prices closed lower by $\$1.25$ a pound at $\$12.75@\13.75 as to brand. Increased supplies and smaller buying orders caused the depression.

Opium—Supplies in cases are quoted at $\$30$ a pound for U. S. P. Spot parcels of powdered and granular eased off owing to larger stocks, sellers quoting $\$30@\31 a pound.

Petrolatum—In response to an active demand and a strong upward tendency in the crude material, quotations were advanced by manufacturers from $1\frac{1}{4}c@1\frac{1}{2}c$ a pound, covering all grades on the basis of light amber supplies in barrels at $6c@7c$ a pound. Indications point to further advances in the near future.

Silver Nitrate—Manufacturers raised quotations $\frac{3}{4}c$ to $55\frac{1}{4}c$ an ounce, covering lots of 500 ounces. The rise was due to a higher market for silver.

Vanilla Beans, Tahiti—Parcels of white label were lowered $15c$ to $\$1.30@\1.40 a pound, owing to larger offerings and slow demand.

Wax Japan—A further curtailment of supplies and a steady demand, forced up prices $1c$ to $18\frac{1}{2}c@19c$ a pound.

Drug & Chemical Notes

The amount of crude glycerin in bond at New York on February 1 was 110,161 pounds.

S. E. Marcoux, Limitée, manufacturers of patent medicines, Thetford Mines, Que, have been incorporated.

Cortlandt St. John, senior member of St. John Brothers, 80 Maiden Lane, died last week at his home in Brooklyn. He was born in Newark, N. J., in 1844.

The Manufacturing Perfumers Association of the United States will hold the twenty-fourth annual convention of the association on April 3 and 4, at the Hotel Biltmore, New York.

Members of the American Olive Oil Importers Association attempted to organize at the Produce Exchange on March 6, but election of officers was postponed on objection that time had not been given the members to study the roster and choose the officers.

The United Drug Company has been summoned by the Federal Trade Commission to answer a complaint, at a hearing in Washington on March 18, that the company has sold proprietary remedies at less than cost in an effort to suppress competition in interstate commerce.

The United States Government, through the bureau in Washington which has charge of granting import licenses, has informed the local castor oil trade that in order for the trade to secure licenses for the importation of castor oil or castor beans it will be necessary for it to grant the Government a ten-day option on all supplies reaching this country.

Clayton Rockhill, whose death was announced last week, was born at Pittstown, N. Y., May 17, 1861. He founded the firm which eventually became known as Rockhill & Vietor, in 1884. The firm had extensive connections in the East and imported Bulgarian products, among others, especially rose water. Mr. Rockhill was at one time Honorary Consul-General of Bulgaria to the United States. Mr. Rockhill was prominent in social and club circles and highly regarded in the trade.

DRUG CONTRACTS AWARDED

The Surgeon General of the army made the following awards of contracts for drugs and chemicals last week:

Merck & Co., New York City, 3,000 bottles (500 each) hexamethylenamine tablets, $\$1,110$.

E. R. Squibb & Sons, 80 Beekman street, New York City, 2,000 bottles (250 each) linamentum rubefaciens tablets, $\$3,200$.

McKesson & Robbins, No. 91 Fulton street, New York City, 6,000 bottles (250 each) linamentum rubefaciens tablets, $\$9,180$.

Perth Amboy Chemical Works, Perth Amboy, N. J., 5,900 jugs (5 gal. each) liquor formaldehydi, $\$47,672$.

France-America Chemical Works, 5,000 tubes aethyliis chloridum (3 oz. in metal tube), $\$4,250$.

Peroxide Specialty Company, St. Louis, Mo., 15,000 bottles, aqua hydrogenii dioxidi $\$1,650$.

Fraser Tablet Company, New York City, 6,000 tubes hyosciniae hydrobromidum, $\$1,140$.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., 2,900 lbs. sodium chlorate, $\$754$.

The George Strong Harrel Company, New York City, 45,800 1 lb. jars sapo mollis, $\$12,343.10$.

Eli Lilly Company, Inc., Indianapolis, Ind., 200,000 capsules oil of chenopodium, $\$2,000$.

Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind., 8,000 bottles (250 each) caffeina citrata tablets, $\$2,480$; 2,250 bottles (1,000 each) hydragryri iodidum flavum tablets, $\$517.50$.

Bowman, Mell & Co. 6,000 bottles (1,000 each) mistura glycyrrhizae compositae tablets, in bulk tins, $\$1,938$.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbls. bulk lb.	.80	— .81
*Acetone	—	—
Acetophenetidin	4.55	— 4.85
*Aconitine, 1/4-oz. vials	—	—
Agar Agar, See Isinglass.		
Alcohol, 188 proof	—	4.93
190 proof, U.S.P.	—	4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	—	5.05
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	1.35	— 1.37
97 p.c.	1.40	— 1.42
Denatured, 180 proof .....	.70	— .71
188 proof .....	.71	— .72
Aldehyde	1.25	— 1.45
Almonds, bitter .....	.30	— .32
Sweet .....	.29	— .30
Meal .....	.34	— .35
Alolin, U. S. P., powd. ....	.88	— .90
Aluminum Acetate .....	.80	— .90
*Metallic	—	2.20
Sulphate, C.P.	—	.35
Ambergris, black	10.00	— 14.00
Grey	24.00	— 27.00
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. lb.	.80	— .85
Benzozate, cryst. U. S. P. lb.	—	11.00
Bichromate, C. P.	—	1.20
Bromide, gran., bulk .....	.75	— .76
Carb.Dom., U.S. kegs, powd. lb.	1.13 1/2	— 1.15
Hypophosphite	—	2.15
Iodide	—	4.20
Molybdate, Pure	—	7.00
Muriate, C. P.	—	.45
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....	.25	— .26
Gram.	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	—	1.15
Persulphate	—	1.25
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	— .60
Salicylate	1.60	— 1.63
Amyl Acetate, bulk	5.30	— 5.60
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony) .....	.18	— .21
Needle powder .....	.13	— .14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent. free sulphur .....	.35	— .70
Antipyrine, bulk	19.00	— 20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	—	31.20
Areca Nuts .....	.34	— .39
Powdered .....	.33	— .34
Argols .....	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red .....	.65	— .66
White .....	.09	— .10
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	47.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	—	37.50
Balm of Gilead Buds .....	.41	— .65
*Barium Carb. prec., pure	—	—
*Chlorate, pure	—	—
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	3.35	— 3.50
St. Thomas	3.85	— 4.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)		
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes		
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz. c.v. oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)		
Bismuth, Citrate U.S.P.	—	3.30
Salicylate	—	3.15
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	—	3.25
Subgallate	—	5.30
Subiodide	—	2.85
Subnitrate	—	2.90
Tannate	—	2.90
Valerate	—	4.50
*Nominal.		

WHERE TO BUY

SODIUM SULPHIDE FUSED & CRYSTALS ACETANILIDE, U.S.P. SPOT DELIVERY

CAREX CO. 309 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Borax, in bbls., crystals .....	.0734	— .0834
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs .....	.0834	— .09
Bromine, U.S.P., tins .....	.90	— 1.00
Burgundy Pitch .....	.04 1/2	— .05
*Imported	—	—
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	4.20	— 4.25
Iodide	—	4.40
Metal sticks	1.90	— 1.95
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	12.50	— 12.75
Hydrobromide	10.70	— 12.00
Citrate, U.S.P.	7.50	— 7.55
Phosphate	15.00	— 15.75
Sulphate	16.00	— 16.40
Calcium Glycophosphate	1.85	— 1.90
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....	.34	— .35
Sulphocarbonate	—	1.40
Calomel, see Mercury.		
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk. lb.	—	.98 1/2
Square of 4 ounces	—	.99 1/2
16's in 1-lb. carton	—	1.02
24's in 1-lb. cartons	—	1.02 1/2
32's in 1-lb. cartons	—	1.03
Cases of 100 blocks	—	.99
Japan, refined, 2 1/2-lb. slabs lb.	—	.99
Monobromated 50 lbs.	—	3.25
Cantharides, Chinese .....	.94	— .98
Powdered	1.18	— 1.20
Russian	4.00	— 4.20
Powdered	4.60	— 4.65
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk .....	.08	— .09
Casein, C. P. ....	.44	— .49
Cerium Oxalate .....	.60	— .62
Chalk, prec. light, English .....	.04 1/2	— .04 3/4
Heavy .....	.03 1/4	— .05
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. 25-lb. jars	—	1.50
Charcoal Willow, powdered .....	.04	— .04 1/2
Wood, powdered .....	.06	— .07
Chlorine, liquid .....	.14 1/2	— .17
Chloroform, drums .....	.63	— .65
Chrysarobin, U. S. P.	6.20	— 6.45
Cinchonidin, Alk.	—	.94
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	—	.51
Sulphate	—	.35
Cinnabar	—	3.45
Civet	2.45	— 2.70
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison) .....	.45	— .49
Oleate .....	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochloride, large cryst., bulk	—	9.25
Cocoa Butter, bulk .....	.32	— .33
Cases, fingers .....	.34	— .35
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	—	10.05
Nitrate, Bulk	—	9.05
Phosphate, Bulk	—	7.55
Sulphate, Bulk	—	8.05
Colloidon, U.S.P., 1-lb. cans lb.	.45	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole .....	.26	— .29
Creosol, U.S.P. ....	.41	— .42
Spanish Apples .....	.29	— .34
Copper Chloride, pure cryst. lb.	—	.48
Oleate, mass, 1-oz. jars, 20 p.c.	—	1.65
Corrosive, Sublimite, see Mercury.		
Cotton Soluble .....	.78	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	24.00	— 26.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P. lb.	—	.54 1/2
Powdered, U.S.P.	—	.54
Creosote, 99 p.c.	1.85	— 1.95
*Carbonate	26.00	— 27.50
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste .....	.18	— .19 1/2
Jewelers large	1.30	— 1.35
Small	—	1.25
*Nominal.		

Cuttlefish Bone, French .....	.36	— .37
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass. ....	.34	— .59
Reeds	4.15	— 4.25
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	—	2.70
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	—	1.80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)		
Ergot, Russian .....	.81	— .85
Spanish .....	.80	— .85
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	—	.27
U. S. P., 1880	—	.34
Washed	—	.32
Eucalyptol	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde .....	.19	— .20
Gelatin, silver	1.29	— 1.38
*Gold	—	—
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	—	—
Drums and bbls. addeed .....	.68	— .68 1/2
C.P. in cans .....	.69 1/2	— .70
Dynamite, drums included .....	.66	— .67
Saponification, loose .....	.52 1/2	— .53
Soap, Lye, loose .....	.47 1/2	— .48
Grains of Paradise	2.45	— 2.70
Guaiacol, liquid	19.75	— 21.75
Guarana	1.00	— 1.05
*Haarlem Oil, bottles	—	—
Hexamethylenetetramine	1.00	— 1.15
Hops, N. Y., 1917 prime .....	.45	— .50
Pacific Coast, 1917, Prime lb.	.23	— .24
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles	—	7.50
12-oz. bottles	—	16.50
16-oz. bottles	—	20.00
Hydroquinone	2.00	— 2.10
Ichthyol	—	—
Iodine, Resublimed	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	—	5.00
Crystals	—	5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P.	—	.77
Phosphate, U.S.P.	—	.77
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	—	.77
Isinglass, American .....	.79	— .80
Japanese .....	.47	— .49
Russian	4.45	— 4.95
Kamala, U. S. P.	2.25	— 2.30
Kola Nuts, West Indies .....	.14	— .15
Lanolin, hydrous, cans .....	.34	— .39
Anhydrous, cans .....	.44	— .49
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	—	2.95
Licorice, Mass, Syrian .....	.25	— .29
*Sticks, bbls. Corigliano .....	.49	— .54
Lupulin, U. S. P.	2.50	— 3.00
Lycopodium, U. S. P.	1.80	— 1.85
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs lb.	.17	— .21
Glycerophosphate	—	4.60
Hypophosphite	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	2.15
Salicylate	1.30	— 1.37
Sulphate, Epsom Salts, tech 100-lbs.	3.25	— 3.50
Manganese Glycophosphos	4.50	— 4.70
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	—	4.85
Peroxide .....	.75	— .75
Sulphate, crystals .....	.62	— .68
Manna, large flake .....	.81	— .84
Small flake .....	.64	— .67
Menthol, Japanese	3.25	— 3.50
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	—	125.00
Bisulphate	—	1.50
Blue Mass	—	.83
Powdered	—	.85
Blue Ointment, 30 p. c.	—	.86
50 p. c.	—	1.18
Calomel, American	—	.91
Corrosive Sublimite, cryst. lb.	—	1.76
Powdered, Granular	—	1.71
Iodide, Green	—	4.10
Red	—	4.20
Yellow	—	4.10
Red Precipitate	—	2.10
Powdered	—	2.20
White Precipitate	—	2.20
Powdered	—	2.25
*Nominal.		

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	15.00	-17.00
Milk, powdered ..lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums lb.	.17½	— .19½
Morphine, Acet. bulk ..oz.	—	-12.80
Sulphate, bulk ..oz.	—	-12.80
Diacetyl, Hydrochloride, 5-oz. cans ..lb.	—	-15.90
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, 1-oz. v. oz.	—	-18.05
Moss, Iceland ..lb.	—	— .25
Irish ..lb.	—	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab. ....oz.	10.00	-10.50
Tonquin ..oz.	22.00	-22.50
Grain Cab ..oz.	18.75	-19.00
Tonquin ..oz.	34.00	-35.00
Druggists ..oz.	30.00	-32.00
Synthetic ..lb.	11.50	-12.75
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.		
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate lb.	.27	— .29
Sulphate ..lb.	.27	— .29
Novocain (See Procaine) ..lb.	—	—
Nux Vomica, whole ..lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered ..lb.	.17	— .18
Opium, cases, U.S.P. ....lb.	30.00	-35.00
Granular ..lb.	—	-30.00
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	-30.00
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Spain ..lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs ..lb.	.43	— .44
Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	.06	— .07
Cream White ..lb.	.09	— .10
Lily White ..lb.	.10	— .11
Snow White ..lb.	.13	— .14
Phenolphthalein ..lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Red ..lb.	—	—
Phosphorus, yellow ..lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Phosphorus, yellow ..lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pilocarpine, Alk., 10 gr. v. ....lb.	13.00	-18.00
Piperin ..lb.	.85	— .95
Pottery Heads ..lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Poppyum acetate ..lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Bicarb. ..lb.	.45	— .60
Bisulphate ..lb.	.75	— .85
C. P. ....lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Bromide, (bulk, gran.) ..lb.	—	-1.60
Citrate, bulk ..lb.	—	-1.45
Glycerophosphate, bulk ..oz.	2.15	— 2.20
Iodide, bulk ..lb.	—	-2.75
Lactophosphate ..lb.	—	-2.25
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.00	-4.20
Salicylate ..lb.	2.90	-2.95
Sulphate, C.P. ....lb.	1.11	-1.16
Tartrate, powdered ..lb.	1.31	-1.32
Procaine, oz. bottles ..lb.	—	-1.40
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz. tins ..oz.	—	-75
5-oz. tins ..oz.	—	-75½
5-oz. tins ..oz.	—	-76
5-oz. tins ..oz.	—	-77
1-oz. tins ..oz.	—	-80
Second Hands ..oz.	.85	— .87
*Amsterdam ..oz.	—	—
*German ..oz.	—	—
*Java ..lb.	—	—
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins ..oz.	—	-80
Sulphate, tins ..oz.	—	-40
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	8.50	-9.00
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs., lb.	—	-57
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	.39	— .40
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble ..lb.	18.00	-20.00
U.S.P., Insoluble ..lb.	21.50	-22.50
Salicin, bulk ..lb.	16.00	-17.00
Salol, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	—	-1.50
Sandalwood ..lb.	—	—
Ground ..lb.	—	—
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	36.40	-37.50
Powdered ..lb.	37.00	-37.75
Scammony, resin ..lb.	—	—
Powdered ..lb.	—	—
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls. ....lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate 500-oz. lots ..oz.	—	-55½
Soap, Castile, white, pure ..lb.	.38	— .41
Marseilles, white ..lb.	.19	— .19½
Green, pure ..lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary ..lb.	.14	— .15
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure ..lb.	.15	— .16
Ordinary ..lb.	.12	— .13
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran. lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. C.S.P. ....lb.	4.55	-5.00
Bicarb. U.S.P., powd., bbls. lb.	.02½	— .03
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	.65	— .66
Caedylate ..oz.	2.50	-3.50
Citrate, U.S.P., cryst. ....lb.	—	-67
Granular, U.S.P. ....lb.	2.65	-2.70
Glycerophosphate, crystals ..lb.	1.10	-1.15
Hypophosphite, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	-3.90
Iodide, bulk ..lb.	—	-13
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran. ....lb.	—	-17
Recrystallized ..lb.	—	-18
Dried ..lb.	.25	— .26

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Company
18-20 PLATT ST., N. Y.
MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS
ACETYL SALICYLIC ACID
American Works, Delawanna, New Jersey

ESSENTIAL - OILS

FRITZSCHE BROTHERS
NEW YORK

Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) ..lb.	—	-12
Tungstate ..lb.	—	—
Spermaceti, blocks ..lb.	.27	— .28
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P. ....lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P. ....lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P. ....lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp. ....lb.	3.60	-4.60
Storax, liquid cases ..lb.	.75	— .76
Strontium Bromide, bulk ..lb.	.24	— .29
Iodide, bulk ..lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Nitrate ..lb.	—	-2.35
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	-2.35
Strychnine Alk., cryst., ½ vial ..oz.	—	-2.35
Acetate ..oz.	—	-2.35
Nitrate ..oz.	—	-2.35
Sulphate, crystals, bulk ..oz.	—	-2.85
Sugar of Milk, powdered ..lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonol, 100 oz. lots ..lb.	15.00	-16.00
Sulphonethymethane, U.S.P. lb.	12.95	-13.50
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	-2.35
Sulphur, bbls. ....100 lbs.	—	-2.25
Flour com'l bags ..100 lbs.	4.05	-4.25
Flowers ..100 lbs.	.07½	— .08½
Tamarinds ..per keg	3.70	— 3.80
Kegs ..per keg	.62	— .62½
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.67	— .68½
Casks ..lb.	.54	— .59
Terpin Hydrate ..lb.	14.50	-15.75
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	-16.55
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	.23½	— .25
Tin, bichloride, bbls. ....lb.	.75	— .80
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls. ....lb.	3.65	-3.75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.	.06	— .07
Turpentine, Venice, True ..lb.	—	-4.00
Artificial ..lb.	—	-4.00
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	—
Vanillin ..oz.	1.18	— 1.23
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	.23	— .24
Zinc Carbonate ..lb.	.16	— .17
Chloride ..lb.	—	-4.00
Iodide, bulk ..lb.	.45	— .75
Metallic, C. P. ....lb.	.41	— .44
Oxide, Powd. U.S.P., bbls. lb.	—	—

Acids

Acetic, 56 p.c. ....lb.	.11	— .12½
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys ..lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Acetyl-salicylic ..lb.	—	—
*Benzoic, from gum ..lb.	5.25	— 5.50
ex. toluol ..lb.	.13½	— .15
Boric, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	.13½	— .15
Powdered, bbls. ....lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c. ....lb.	4.35	-4.45
Camphoric ..lb.	.54	— .55
*Carbolic, cryst., U.S.P., dra. lb.	.60	— .61
1-lb. bottles ..lb.	.57	— .58
5-lb. bottles ..lb.	.55	— .56
50 to 100-lb. tins ..lb.	6.40	— 6.55
Chrysophanic ..lb.	—	—

*Nominal.

Citric, crystals, bbls. ....lb.	.75	— .75½
Powdered ..lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c. ....gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Chromic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.40	— .45
*Formic, 75 p.c., tech. ....lb.	1.55	-1.60
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	3.45	-5.00
Glycerophosphoric ..lb.	.25	— .30
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150 ..oz.	2.40	-2.45
Hydrobromic, Conc. ....lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P. ....lb.	.20	— .25
Dilute 3 p.c. ....lb.	2.65	-2.10
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c. ....lb.	.53	— .55
U. S. P., 10 p.c. ....lb.	2.40	-2.45
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII ..lb.	6.90	-7.40
Molybdic, C.P. ....lb.	.02½	— .03
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys ..lb.	.09½	— .10
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys ..lb.	.20	— .23
Nitro Muriatic ..lb.	.23	— .28
Oleic, purified ..lb.	.46	— 1.00
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....lb.	.65	— .75
*Picric, kegs ..lb.	3.10	-3.15
Phosphoric, U. S. P. ....lb.	2.80	-2.85
Pyrogallol, resublimed ..lb.	1.12	— .06
Crystals, bottles ..lb.	.12	— .12½
Pyroigneous, purified ..lb.	.90	— 1.10
Technical ..gal.	.27	— .28
Salicylic, bulk, U.S.P. ....lb.	.07	— .08
Stearic, triple pressed ..lb.	.35	— .65
Sulphuric, C.P. ....lb.	1.35	-1.40
Sulphurous, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	.78	— .80
Tannic, U.S.P., bulk ..lb.	.77½	— .79
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—
Powdered, U. S. P. ....lb.	—	—

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter ..lb.	12.75	-13.00
Artificial, chlorine traces ..lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Free from chlorine ..lb.	8.75	-5.00
Amber, crude ..lb.	3.00	— 1.50
Rectified ..lb.	1.75	-1.85
Anise ..lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Bay ..lb.	2.40	-2.60
Bergamot ..lb.	5.50	-6.00
Synthetic ..lb.	3.50	-4.50
Bois de Rose ..lb.	4.50	-4.75
Cade ..lb.	1.00	-1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca. ..lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, heavy gravity ..lb.	.12	— .18
Japanese, white ..lb.	.17	— .18
Caraway ..lb.	8.00	-8.25
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech ..lb.	1.75	-1.80
Lead Free ..lb.	1.80	-2.00
Redistilled, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	-2.25
Cedar Leaf ..lb.	—	-1.25
Cedar Wood ..lb.	.18	— .19
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy ..lb.	20.00	-24.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums ..lb.	.50	— .75
Java ..lb.	.75	— 3.25
Cloves ..lb.	3.30	-3.35
Bottles ..lb.	3.30	-3.35
Copaiba ..lb.	1.05	-1.10
Coriander ..lb.	22.00	-23.00
Cubeb ..lb.	—	-7.00
Cumin ..lb.	9.00	-10.00
Erigeron ..lb.	1.75	-2.00
Eucalyptus, Australian ..lb.	.62	— .65
Fennel, sweet ..lb.	3.75	-4.00
Geranium, rose, African ..lb.	6.00	-7.00
Bourbon ..lb.	4.50	-5.75
Turkish ..lb.	4.50	-4.75
Ginger ..lb.	8.00	-8.50
Gingergrass ..lb.	—	-2.15
Hemlock ..lb.	1.20	-1.35
Juniper Berries, rect. ....lb.	12.75	-14.00
Twice rect. ....lb.	15.00	-16.00
Wood ..lb.	2.00	-2.50
Lavender Flowers ..lb.	5.25	-5.75
Spike ..lb.	.90	-1.45
Garden ..lb.	.65	— .85
Lemon, U.S.P. ....lb.	.95	-1.10
Lemongrass ..lb.	1.35	-1.40
Limes, Expressed ..lb.	5.50	-5.75
Distilled ..lb.	2.10	-2.25
Linaloe ..lb.	2.85	-3.00
Mace, distilled ..lb.	2.25	-2.50
Mustard, natural ..lb.	30.00	-32.00
Artificial ..lb.	—	-22.00
Neroli, bigarade ..lb.	60.00	-70.00
Petal ..lb.	70.00	-80.00
Artificial ..lb.	18.50	-20.00
Nutmeg ..lb.	2.25	-2.50
Orange, bitter, W. Indian ..lb.	2.15	-2.25
Sweet, West Indian ..lb.	1.85	-2.00
Italian, sweet ..lb.	2.60	-2.75
Orris Concrete ..oz.	5.15	-5.25
Origanum, Imitation ..lb.	.25	— .30
Patchouli ..lb.	26.00	-30.00
Pennyroyal ..lb.	1.25	-1.40
Imported ..lb.	1.15	-1.25

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Peppermint, tins	lb.	3.20	— 3.40
Bulk	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Petit Grain, So. America ..	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	— 2.40
Pumillo	lb.	—	— 5.00
Rose, natural	oz.	24.50	— 25.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.50	— 4.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .45
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	—	— 13.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	—	—
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .29
*Savin	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
*Spruce	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Tansy	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
*Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	—	—
Wintergreen, leaves, true ..	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Synthetic, U.S.P. bulk	lb.	.85	— .90
Wormwood	lb.	9.00	— 9.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Manila	lb.	26.00	— 28.00
Artificial	lb.	—	— 24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	17.50	— 18.00
Capicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.50	— 5.50
Cubeb	lb.	—	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum) ..	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	— 11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Imported	lb.	—	— 16.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAEMS

Copaiba, Para	gal.	.68	— .70
South American	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.80	— 6.20
Oregon	gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Peru	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Tolu	lb.	1.05	— 1.25

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.59	— .65
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .20
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.28	— .30
Of Tree	lb.	.10	— .12
Buckthorn	lb.	.20	— .21
Calisaya	lb.	—	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.13	— .14
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.11	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.08	— .09
Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.70	— .72
Broken	lb.	.12	— .76
Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— 1.00
*Broken	lb.	—	—
*Loxa, pale, ba.	lb.	.30	— .31
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.31	— .33
*Maracabo, yellow, powd. lb.	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango	lb.	.14	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.10	— .12
Cramp, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.08	— .085
Elm, grinding	lb.	.17	— .18
Select bds.	lb.	.10	— .11
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.065	— .07
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .12
Mezereum	lb.	.205	— .26
Oak, red	lb.	.055	— .075
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.055	— .07
Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13
Triente	lb.	.125	— .13
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.12	— .125
Northern	lb.	.14	— .15
Pomegranate	lb.	.24	— .25
Of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	—	—
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.085	— .095
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.39	— .44
Soap, whole	lb.	.095	— .10
Cut	lb.	.16	— .165
Crushed	lb.	.105	— .11
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.44	— .46
Of Tree	lb.	.15	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.075	— .095
White	lb.	.14	— .145
White Pine	lb.	.08	— .09
White Poplar	lb.	.035	— .04
*Nominal.			

Wild Cherry	lb.	.10	— .12
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06

BRANS

Calabar	lb.	.39	— .40
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.10	— .12
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.87	— .93
Para	lb.	.64	— .69
Sarinam	lb.	.70	— .74
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.60	— 5.70
Cuts	lb.	3.45	— 3.85
Bourbon	lb.	2.05	— 2.70
South American	lb.	3.70	— 3.90
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Green label	lb.	1.30	— 1.40

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*XX	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Fish	lb.	.11	— .12
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.32	— .35
Juniper	lb.	.06	— .07
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .085
Poke	lb.	.10	— .105
Prickly Ash	lb.	.125	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.16	— .18
*Sloe	lb.	—	—
Sumac	lb.	.05	— .06

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Borage	lb.	.60	— .65
*Calendula	lb.	—	— 1.25
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	—	—
German	lb.	.43	— .45
Hungarian	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Roman	lb.	.40	— .50
Spanish	lb.	.31	— .32
Clover Tops	lb.	.14	— .15
Dogwood	lb.	.30	— .31
Elder	lb.	.30	— .35
Insect, open	lb.	.39	— .40
Closed	lb.	.34	— .38
*Powd. Flowers and stems ..	lb.	.45	— .50
*Kouso	lb.	.23	— .24
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.31	— .32
Select	lb.	.35	— .37
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.55	— .60
Without leaves	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Malva, blue	lb.	.53	— .60
*Black	lb.	—	—
*Mullein	lb.	1.20	— 1.24
Orange	lb.	.05	— .055
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.98	— 1.20
Poppy, red	lb.	.53	— .59
Rosemary	lb.	.47	— .50
Saffron, American	lb.	13.00	— 13.45
Valencia	lb.	—	—
Tilia (see Linden)	lb.	—	—

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cape	lb.	.10	— .11
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.40	— .45
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.80	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .52
*Seconds	lb.	—	—
Sorts Amber	lb.	.27	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Asafetida, whole, U. S. P. ..	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .26
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.80	— .85
Damar, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.23	— .24
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .28
Galbanum	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Guaiaac	lb.	.44	— .50
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kauri No. 1	lb.	.46	— .50
Kino	lb.	.24	— .26
*Mastic	lb.	.69	— .80
Myrrh, select	lb.	.49	— .50
Sorts	lb.	.42	— .43
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Tears	lb.	.17	— .19
Sandarac	lb.	.56	— .60
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.36	— .42
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Thus, per bbl.	lb.	28.00	— 32.00
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Tragacanth, Aleppu firsts ..	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Seconds	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Thirds	lb.	1.40	— 1.70
*Nominal.			

*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.31	— .33
Balmoney	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	—	—
Belladonna	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.18	— .20
Buchu, short	lb.	1.33	— 1.38
Long	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
American	lb.	.55	— 1.45
Catnip	lb.	.07	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Chiretta	lb.	.41	— .42
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	—
*Truxillo	lb.	—	—
Coltsfoot	lb.	.19	— .21
*Conium	lb.	—	—
Corn Silk	lb.	.105	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.16	— .18
Deer Tongue	lb.	.24	— .25
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.43	— .44
*Imported	lb.	.46	— .70
Eucalyptus	lb.	.095	— .11
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.20	— .21
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.095	— .115
*Hemban, German	lb.	—	—
*Russian	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Henna	lb.	.24	— .25
Horehound	lb.	.22	— .23
Jaborandi	lb.	.29	— .30
Laurel	lb.	1.45	— 1.45
Life Everlasting	lb.	—	— .09
Liverwort	lb.	.40	— .42
Lobelia	lb.	.09	— .10
Matico	lb.	.29	— .30
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	—
*French	lb.	—	—
Patchouli	lb.	.73	— .80
Pennyroyal	lb.	.17	— .195
Peppermint, American	lb.	.27	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.09	— .10
*Prince's Pine	lb.	.12	— .15
Plantain	lb.	.105	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.10	— 7.40
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Rosemary	lb.	.13	— .14
Rue	lb.	—	— .55
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	—
Greek	lb.	—	—
Grind, stemless	lb.	.23	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.19	— .195
Savory	lb.	.195	— .20
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.79	— .82
Half Leaf	lb.	.77	— .78
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .41
Timbely	lb.	.15	— .20
Pods	lb.	.17	— .19
Squaw Vine	lb.	.25	— .27
Skullcap	lb.	.155	— .175
Spearmint, American	lb.	.205	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.225	— .235
Tansy	lb.	.09	— .11
Thyme Spanish	lb.	.085	— .095
French	lb.	.125	— .13
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Witch Hazel	lb.	.065	— .07
Wormwood imported	lb.	.24	— .27
Yerba Santa	lb.	.065	— .075

ROOTS

Aconite, English	lb.	.45	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
Alkanet	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Althea, cut	lb.	.50	— .54
Whole	lb.	.37	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.45	— .50
*German	lb.	—	—
Arnica	lb.	.70	— .78
Arrowroot, American	lb.	1.45	— .15
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.15	— .16
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.045	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Powdered	lb.	3.55	— 3.80
Berberis, aq.	lb.	—	— .16
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18
Beth	lb.	.16	— .20
Blood	lb.	.20	— .23
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blueflag	lb.	27	—	30
Bryonia	lb.	29	—	31
Burdock, Imported	lb.	19	—	24
American	lb.	16	—	19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	1.40	—	2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	24	—	26
Cohosh, black	lb.	15	—	18
Blue	lb.	08	—	10
Colchicum	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Colombo, whole	lb.	23	—	24
Comfrey	lb.	15	—	16
Culver's	lb.	15	—	16
Cranebill	see Geranium			
Dandelion, English	lb.	40	—	42
American	lb.	35	—	38
Doggrass Dom.-Rock Co.	lb.	75	—	95
Cut Bermuda	lb.	28	—	32
Echinacea	lb.	30	—	32
Elecampane	lb.	09	—	10
Galangal	lb.	18	—	20
Gelsemium	lb.	13	—	15
Gentian	lb.	16	—	16 1/2
Powdered	lb.	19	—	20
Geranium	lb.	09	—	10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	16 1/2	—	22
Bleached	lb.	25	—	26
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	—	5.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	10.00	—	12.00
Northwestern	lb.	15.00	—	18.00
Southern	lb.	12.00	—	15.00
Golden Seal	lb.	5.30	—	5.35
Powdered	lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	24	—	26
Powdered	lb.	26	—	29
Imported	lb.	40	—	44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.95	—	3.05
Powdered	lb.	3.25	—	3.30
Rio	lb.	3.20	—	3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	48	—	51
Powdered	lb.	53	—	54
Kava Kava	lb.	17 1/2	—	19
Lady Slipper	lb.	80	—	90
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	80	—	90
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	17 1/2	—	18 1/2
Selected	lb.	25	—	26
Powdered	lb.	19	—	23
Lovage, American	lb.	70	—	75
Manaca	lb.	25	—	27
Mandrake	lb.	08	—	12
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.60	—	2.65
Oris, Florentine, bold	lb.	20	—	21
Verona	lb.	17	—	18
Finger	lb.	1.95	—	2.00
P. eira Brava	lb.	35	—	40
Pellitory	lb.	29	—	31
Pink, true	lb.	41	—	42
Pleurisy	lb.	21	—	22
Pot	lb.	06 1/2	—	10
Rhatany	lb.	15	—	17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	74	—	79
Cuts	lb.	41	—	65
High Dried	lb.	30	—	32
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	74	—	78
American	lb.	20	—	22
Mexican	lb.	58	—	65
Senega, Northern	lb.	78	—	83
Southern	lb.	90	—	95
Serpentaria	lb.	45	—	50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	15	—	18
*Snake, Black	lb.	34	—	35
Canada natural	lb.	40	—	45
Stripped	lb.	46	—	51
Spikenard	lb.	30	—	40
Squill, white	lb.	13	—	14
Shillingia	lb.	12	—	14
Stone	lb.	—	—	07
Turnerie, Aleppy	lb.	13	—	14
China	lb.	08 1/2	—	10 1/2
Madras	lb.	30	—	39 1/2
Urnion false (helonias)	lb.	33	—	39
True (Aletria)	lb.	40	—	43
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.10	—	1.20
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*German	lb.	—	—	—
*Japanese	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Dock	lb.	11	—	14
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Parilla	lb.	09	—	11

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish	lb.	26	—	26 1/2
Star	lb.	30 1/4	—	31 1/4
Caraway, African	lb.	56	—	57
*Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Cardamoms, good bleached	lb.	75	—	1.10

Celery	lb.	33	—	33 1/2
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	—	3.60
Conium	lb.	54	—	59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	15 1/4	—	15 3/4
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	17 1/4	—	18
Bombay	lb.	14 1/4	—	15
Cumin, Levant	lb.	18	—	18 1/2
Malta	lb.	17 1/4	—	18
Mogador	lb.	18 1/4	—	18 1/2
Morocco	lb.	16 1/4	—	16 3/4
Dill	lb.	24	—	25
Fennel, French	lb.	17	—	17 1/2
*German, small	lb.	—	—	—
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	—	—
Flax, whole	per bbl.	14.00	—	14.25
Ground	lb.	07 1/4	—	08
Foenugreek	lb.	11 1/4	—	11 3/4
Domestic	lb.	10	—	10 1/2
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	05 1/2	—	05 3/4
*Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Job's Tears, white	lb.	07	—	08
Larkspur	lb.	22 1/2	—	25
Labellia	lb.	21 1/4	—	23 1/4
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—	—
Bombay, Brown	lb.	15 1/4	—	15 1/2
California, brown	lb.	16 1/4	—	16 1/2
Dutch, yellow	lb.	16 1/4	—	17 1/2
English, yellow	lb.	22 1/2	—	23
*German, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Parsley	lb.	17 1/4	—	19 1/4
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	—	—
Russian, blue	lb.	70	—	71
Indian	lb.	42	—	42 1/2
Rape, English	lb.	—	—	—
Japanese	lb.	09 1/4	—	10
Domestic	lb.	10	—	10 1/4
Sabadilla	lb.	13 1/4	—	14
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Kombe	lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Sunflower, large	lb.	06 1/4	—	06 1/2
Small	lb.	06 1/4	—	06 1/2
Worm, American	lb.	05 1/4	—	07
Levant	lb.	69	—	70

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	28	—	29
China, Selected, ca	lb.	17	—	17 1/4
Saigon genuine	lb.	48 1/4	—	49
Capsicum, African	lb.	15	—	16
Japan	lb.	12 1/2	—	13
Cassia Buds	lb.	19	—	20
Chilies, Japan	lb.	14	—	15
Mombasa	lb.	23	—	24
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	27	—	32
Cloves, Amboyne	lb.	53	—	55
Zanzibar	lb.	49	—	50
Ginger, African	lb.	14 1/4	—	15
Cochin	lb.	19	—	21
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	25	—	26
Unbleached	lb.	16 1/2	—	22
Japan	lb.	13	—	13 1/2
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	51	—	52
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	45	—	46
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	24	—	24 1/4
White	lb.	28 1/2	—	29
Pimento	lb.	06 1/2	—	06 5/8

WAXES

Bees, white	lb.	60	—	65
Yellow, crude	lb.	38	—	40
Yellow, refined	lb.	44	—	45
*Candelilla	lb.	43	—	46
*Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	80	—	83
No. 1	lb.	78	—	80
No. 2	lb.	72	—	75
No. 3	lb.	63	—	66
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	15	—	20
White	lb.	18	—	20
Japan	lb.	18 1/2	—	19
*Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—
Substitute	lb.	—	—	28
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	65	—	75
*Green	lb.	85	—	95
*Refined, white	lb.	80	—	85
*Domestic	lb.	89	—	90
Refined, yellow	lb.	70	—	80
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	11 1/2	—	12 1/2
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	14	—	14 1/2
Stearic Acid—				
Single pressed	lb.	22 1/2	—	23
Double pressed	lb.	24 1/2	—	25
Triple pressed	lb.	28	—	29
*Nominal.				

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p. c.	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2
56 p. c.	lb.	.11	—	.12 1/4
70 p. c.	lb.	.14 1/2	—	.15 1/4
80 p. c.	lb.	.24	—	.24 1/2
Glacial	lb.	.37 1/2	—	.38
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Ground	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Powdered	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05 1/4
Potash lump	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09 1/2
Chrome	lb.	.20 1/2	—	.21 1/4
Ground	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09 1/4
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03 1/2	—	.04
Low grade	lb.	.02	—	.03
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	—	23
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07 1/4
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	—	.05 1/4
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	—	.04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	—	.21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17 1/4
Granulated, white	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16 1/4
Lump	lb.	.17	—	.18 1/4
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	—	—
Domestic	100 lbs.	.03 1/4	—	.03 1/2
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	—	—
65 p. c.	lb.	—	—	—
47 p. c.	lb.	—	—	—
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04 1/2	—	.05
Barium, chloride	ton	70.00	—	85.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	—	.30
Nitrate	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—	35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—	18.00
Bleaching powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02 1/2	—	.03
*Calcium Acetate,	100 lbs.	6.00	—	6.05
Carbide	ton	70.00	—	73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	28.00	—	30.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N. Y. ton	ton	30.00	—	34.00
Solid, second hands	ton	40.00	—	45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p. c.	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/4
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	—	.35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	—	.42
Powdered	lb.	.40	—	.42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Second hands	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
Powdered	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.11 1/4
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.12	—	1.30
Fuel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	—	2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	—	4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p. c. in bbls.	lb.	—	—	.05
48 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.09
52 p. c. in carboys	lb.	—	—	.10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.14 1/4	—	.15 1/2
White cryst.	lb.	.17	—	.17 1/4
Broken Cakes	lb.	.16 1/4	—	.17 1/2
Granulated	lb.	.17 1/4	—	.18 1/2
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.31	—	.34
Paste	lb.	.15	—	.17
*Nitrate	lb.	Nominal	—	—
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.09 1/4
Red, American	lb.	—	—	.10 1/4
Foreign	lb.	—	—	—
White, Basic Carb., Amer.	lb.	—	—	.09 1/4
Dry	lb.	—	—	.10 1/4
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	—	.10 1/4
English	lb.	—	—	—
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	—	.08 1/4
Magnesia, f.o.b. Cal.	lb.	42.00	—	44.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	lb.	65.00	—	70.00
Muriatic acid,				
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01 1/2	—	.02 1/2
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.02 1/2	—	.03
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02 1/2	—	.03 1/4
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.07 1/4	—	.07 1/2
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.07 3/4
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. lb.	lb.	—	—	.05 1/4
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.05 1/2
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	—	.06 1/4
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	—	1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	—	2.00
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	44	—	45
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	83 1/2	—	84 1/2
Carbonate, calc	lb.	68	—	75
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	36 1/2	—	39
Powdered	lb.	36 1/2	—	40
Muriate, basis 90 p. c. per ton	ton	350.00	—	375.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.25	—	2.60
Yellow	lb.	1.24	—	1.30

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	28 1/2	29
Refined	lb.	31 1/4	31 3/4
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.	2.75	2.90	
In bbls.	100 lbs.	3.25	3.40
Caustic, dom., 75 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.30	4.60
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.			

Sodium Dichromate	100 lbs.	7.25	8.00
Bisulphate	lb.	25	28
Carbonate, Sal. Soda, Am. 100lb.	1.20	1.40	
Chlorate	lb.	18	20 1/2
Cyanide	lb.	38	40
Hypophosphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.50	3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	2.25
Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	4.40	4.50
Refined	lb.	68 1/2	68 3/4
Nitrite	lb.	33 1/2	34
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	39 1/4	41
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.70	4.10
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.25	2.75
Sulph., Glauber's salt 100 lbs.	1.25	2.50	
Sulphide, 60-65 p.c. cryst.	lb.	0.04 1/2	0.05 1/2
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	3.85	4.00
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	50.00
f. o. b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	50.00

Sulphuric Acid			
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	Nominal	
66 deg. Brimstone	ton	41.00	42.00
Oleum	ton	75.00	85.00
Battery Acid, car's per 100lbs.	3.00	3.50	
*Nominal.			

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDE AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	6.00
*Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	Nominal	
Acid H.	lb.	2.15	2.75
Acid Metanilic	lb.	3.25	3.4
Refined	lb.	1.40	1.60
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate ..	lb.	—	—
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	31	34
Refined	lb.	39	41
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	3.75	4.25
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride lb.	4.25	4.75	
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	1.85
Aniline Oil, drums extra	lb.	26 1/2	28 1/2
Aniline Salts	lb.	32 1/2	33 1/2
Aniline for red	lb.	1.10	1.15
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	Nominal	
Anthraquinone	lb.	3.75	5.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	4.50	5.50
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.75	1.85
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.45	1.85
Benzozate of Soda	lb.	4.50	5.00
Benzol, C. F.	gal.	35	39 1/2
*Benzol (90 p.c.)	gal.	35	39 1/2
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	2.30
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	31
Camidine	lb.	—	—
Diamedophenol	lb.	9.00	10.00
d-Dianisidine	lb.	—	—
Dichlorobenzol	lb.	35	40
d-Dichlorobenzol	lb.	13	16
Diethylaniline	lb.	12	14
Dimethylaniline	lb.	4.0	5.30
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	64	68
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	33	35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	45	50
m-Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	50	56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	44	55
Dinitrophenol	lb.	52	56
*Dinitrotoluol	lb.	59	60
Diphenylamine	lb.	90	1.05
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	—
Hydrobenzene	lb.	1.50	2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	2.25
Methylantraquinone	lb.	—	—
Monodinitrochlorobenzol	lb.	48	52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	1.25
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	11	12 1/2
Balls	lb.	13 1/4	14 1/2
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	1.65	1.90
a-Naphthol	lb.	65	70
b-Naphthol, Technical	lb.	85	90
Sublimed	lb.	62	65
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.65	1.75
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.05	1.20
Nitrobenzene	lb.	20	22
n-Nitrochlorobenzol	lb.	50	56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	44	55
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.40	1.70
Nitrotoluol	lb.	55	65
n-Nitrotoluol	lb.	75	80
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	1.25
Phenol	lb.	55 1/2	57 1/2
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	4.60	5.20
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
Resorecin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	10.00
Resorecin, Technical	lb.	6.00	6.25

* Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORKAniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.50	2.83
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.00	1.15
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.25	2.40
*Toluol, pure	gal.	5.80	6.00
*Toluol, Commercial, 90 p.c. gal.	5.60	5.75	
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	35	40
Xylol	gal.	35	50

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.40	1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.25	3.00
Acid Brown	lb.	2.60	3.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	8.00
Acid Orange	lb.	45	60
Acid Orange II	lb.	65	110
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.25	1.50
Acid Red	lb.	1.30	1.80
Acid Scarlet	lb.	1.10	1.75
Alpine Yellow	lb.	4.00	4.90
Alizarin Blue	lb.	6.50	8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	9.25
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.50	8.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	6.25	8.00
Alkali Blue	lb.	9.50	15.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.50	8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.25	6.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	2.25	2.25
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.50	4.00
Auramine	lb.	4.00	5.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	90	1.10
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	1.40
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	2.50
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.25	3.35
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.10	1.25
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	2.25
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.00	2.50
Chrome Red	lb.	2.30	3.00
Crysamine Yellow	lb.	1.70	2.00
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.00	1.50
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	85	1.25
Congo Red	lb.	2.25	3.50
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.50	7.50
Direct Blue	lb.	78	1.00
Direct Blue	lb.	2.50	3.40
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	3.25	6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	2.50
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.90	3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	3.25	5.25
Direct Red	lb.	2.10	2.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	1.75	2.25
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	4.50
Direct Violet	lb.	3.00	4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont' ..	lb.	4.60	5.00
T extra, contract	lb.	2.25	3.75
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	2.75	3.25
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	2.00	3.10
Fur Brown GG	lb.	2.50	4.00
Fuchsine Crystals	lb.	7.00	15.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	11.00	13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	2.00
Indigotine, const.	lb.	4.25	5.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	2.50
Induline	lb.	1.10	1.75
Magenta	lb.	8.00	12.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.40
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	6.00
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	3.25	4.25
Methyl Violet	lb.	3.25	3.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	2.50	2.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	85	1.00
Nigrosine, apts. sol.	lb.	75	1.25
Nigrosine water sol.	lb.	75	1.05
Jet	lb.	80	1.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.40	7.10
Oil Black	lb.	85	1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	2.50
Oil Yellow	lb.	1.88	2.50
Orange, R. G. contract	lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	1.25
Ponceau	lb.	1.80	2.50
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	55.00	58.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	3.25	4.50
Soluble Blue	lb.	8.00	15.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	42	60
Sulphur Black E.S. standard lb.	50	1.00	

* Nominal.

Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	1.25	2.00
Sulphur Black, 150 p.c.	lb.	1.50	2.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	2.50	3.00
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.75	3.25
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	50	65
Sulphur Green	lb.	1.75	2.50
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	1.80	2.50
Tartrazine, Domestic	lb.	60	90
Tartrazine, Imported	lb.	1.25	1.85
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	6.25	6.50
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan ..	lb.	5.00	6.00
Victoria Blue, base	lb.	11.50	13.00
Victoria Green	lb.	10.00	12.00
Victoria Red	lb.	8.00	9.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	6.50	8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	1.50	2.25

NATURAL DYE STUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	33 1/4	34 1/4
Seed	lb.	11 1/4	12 1/4
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	4.75
Cochineal	lb.	54	59
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.50	3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.75	2.95
Guatemala	lb.	2.25	2.75
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	3.00
Madras	lb.	1.10	1.40
Madder, Dutch	lb.	27	29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	25	26
Persian Berries	lb.	25	26
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	0.85 1/2	0.94 1/2
Aleppy	lb.	1.04 1/2	1.14 1/2
Pubna	lb.	0.85 1/2	0.94 1/2
China	lb.	0.75 1/2	0.84 1/2

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	—
Camwood, chips	lb.	17	20
Fustic, sticks	ton	44.00	58.00
Chips	lb.	0.65	0.7
Hyperic, chips	lb.	09	10
Logwood Sticks	ton	36.00	40.00
Chips	lb.	0.02 1/2	0.03 1/2
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	15	17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	15	17
Triple	lb.	18	20
Concentrated	lb.	21	26
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	17 1/4	20
Liquid	lb.	11 1/4	14 1/4
Tablet	lb.	11 1/4	13
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	20	26
Concentrated	lb.	38	40
Flavine	lb.	1.00	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	24 1/2	25 1/2
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	15 1/2	16 1/2
Gall	lb.	—	18
Hematin Extract	lb.	14	18
Crystals	lb.	24	28
*Hyperic, liquid	lb.	54	54
Indigo, natural for cotton ..	lb.	30	32
For wool	lb.	50	50
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure ..	lb.	50	50
Logwood, solid	lb.	19	24
Crystals	lb.	19	24
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	0.09 1/2	0.12
Contract	lb.	09	10 1/4
Osage Orange	lb.	—	25
Powdered	lb.	06	12
Paste	lb.	—	—
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	07	07 1/4
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYE STUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.05	1.10
Black, imported	lb.	70	80
Domestic	lb.	55	60
Prussian Blue	lb.	80	90
Soluble	lb.	95	100
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	14	16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	15 1/2	16 1/2

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	40.00	150.00
Divi Divi	ton	65.00	70.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c. ..	ton	60.00	62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	50.00
Myrobolans	ton	61.00	65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	16.00
Ground	ton	17.50	17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	28.00	31.00
No. 2	ton	20.00	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	95.00	98.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan	ton	50.00	59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	64.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	.....lb.	.024	— .024
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	.....lb.	.024	— .024
Crystals, ordinary	.....lb.	—	—
Clarified	.....lb.	—	—
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.094	— .11
Common	.....lb.	.22	— .24
Cubes, No. 1	.....lb.	.224	— .244
No. 2	.....lb.	.21	— .214
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.034	— .044
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.03	— .034
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	.014	— .024
Myrobals, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.034	— .044
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	.....lb.	.054	— .064
35 p.c. tan, untreated	.....lb.	.074	— .08
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	.....lb.	.074	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	.....lb.	.084	— .104
Clarified	.....lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	.....lb.	.01	— .014
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	.....lb.	.07	— .104
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	.....lb.	Nominal	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	.....gal.	1.15	— 1.20
*Domestic, prime	.....gal.	1.00	— 1.02
Liver, Newfoundland	.....bbl.	90.00	— 95.00
Norwegian	.....bbl.	140.00	— 145.00
*Degras, American	.....lb.	.23	— .25
*English	.....lb.	.24	— .26
German	.....lb.	—	—
Neutral	.....lb.	—	—
Horse	.....lb.	.17	— .174
Lard, prime winter	.....gal.	2.30	— 2.35
Off	.....gal.	1.85	— 1.90
Extra, No. 1	.....gal.	1.50	— 1.55
No. 1	.....gal.	1.45	— 1.50
No. 2	.....gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Menhaden, Light, strained	.....gal.	1.12	— 1.14
Yellow, bleached	.....gal.	1.14	— 1.16
White, bleached, winter	.....gal.	1.16	— 1.18
*Northern, crude	.....gal.	—	— 1.00
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	.....gal.	2.90	— 3.05
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.....gal.	2.85	— 2.95
30 deg., cold test	.....gal.	2.75	— 2.85
40 deg., cold test	.....gal.	2.75	— 2.85
Dark	.....gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Prime	.....gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Oleo Oil	.....lb.	.22	— .24
*Porpoise, body	.....gal.	.80	— .85
*Jaw	.....gal.	24.00	— 25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	.....lb.	.17	— .174
Saponified	.....lb.	.17	— .174
Sod Oil	.....lb.	.M	— .12
*Sperm, bleached winter	.....gal.	—	— 2.15
38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	— 2.10
45 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	— 2.10
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	.....gal.	—	— 2.10
Stearic, single pressed	.....lb.	.24	— .25
*Triple pressed	.....lb.	.25	— .26
Yellow, acidless	.....gal.	1.60	— 1.65
*Prime	.....gal.	1.55	— 1.60
*Whale, natural	.....gal.	1.15	— 1.20
*Bleached, winter	.....gal.	1.20	— 1.25

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1 bbls.	.....lb.	—	— 30
Cases	.....lb.	—	— 31
No. 3	.....lb.	.284	— .294
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	.....lb.	.184	— .184
*Ceylon, Tanks	.....lb.	—	— 18
Cochin, bbls.	.....lb.	.194	— .194
Tanks	.....lb.	.184	— .19
*Corn, refined, bbls.	.....lb.	22.32	— 22.52
*Crude, bbls.	.....lb.	.184	— .19
*Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills	.....lb.	—	— 18
Summer, yellow, prime	.....lb.	.21	— .22
*White	.....lb.	—	— 224
*Winter, yellow	.....lb.	—	— 1.53
Linseed, raw, ear lots	.....gal.	—	— 1.55
5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	— 1.55
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	— 1.56
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	.....gal.	—	— 1.57
*Olive, denatured	.....gal.	3.10	— 3.25
*Fats	.....lb.	.38	— .40
*Nominal	.....lb.	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

Chas. Morningstar & Co., Inc.
WOOLWORTH BLDG. - BARCLAY-6005-6

STARCHES

DEXTRINES

ALBUMEN

GLUCOSE

*Palm Lagos, casks	.....lb.	.33	— .34
*Benin	.....lb.	.30	— .31
*Niger	.....lb.	.29	— .30
*Palm Kernel, domestic	.....lb.	—	—
*Imported	.....lb.	—	—
Peanut Oil, edible	.....gal.	1.70	— 1.73
Crude f. o. b. mills	.....gal.	—	— 1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	.....gal.	.54	— .55
*Yellow, steam	.....gal.	—	—
*Poppy Seed	.....gal.	—	— 1.75
*Rapeseed, ref'd. bbls.	.....gal.	1.75	— 1.85
Blown	.....gal.	1.75	— 1.85
Rosin, oil, first rec.	.....gal.	.35	— .40
Second	.....gal.	.42	— .45
*Sesame, domestic	.....gal.	2.50	— 2.75
*Imported	.....gal.	—	—
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	.....lb.	.184	— .19
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	.....lb.	.33	— .34
Commercial	.....lb.	.25	— .27

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity	.....gal.	1.34	— 1.4
25-30 cold test	.....gal.	.14	— .15
29 gravity, 15 cold test	.....gal.	.13	— .14
Summer, light, filtered	.....gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	.....gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	.....gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam, refined	.....gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va. 29 grav. gal.	.....gal.	.264	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	.....gal.	.214	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	.....gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	.....gal.	.294	— .30
90@95 sp. gr.	.....gal.	.184	— .19
Ref Paraffin	.....gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered	.....gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	.....gal.	.24	— .25
No. 100	.....gal.	.234	— .24
No. 110	.....gal.	.23	— .24

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	.....gal.	.43	— .434
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	.....gal.	.37	— .40
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	.....gal.	.30	— .33
Pitch, prime	.....200-lb. bbl.	4.50	— 4.75
Tar, kiln-burn, pure 50-gal bbls.	.....bbl.	13.50	— 14.60
Rosin, com., to g'd	.....80-bbl.	6.65	— 6.70

SHELLAC

D. C.	.....lb.	.78	— .79
Diamond "T"	.....lb.	.77	— .78
V. S. O.	.....lb.	.78	— .79
Fine Orange	.....lb.	.70	— .73
Second Orange	.....lb.	.63	— .66
T. N.	.....lb.	.62	— .63
A. C. Garnet	.....lb.	.61	— .62
Button	.....lb.	—	—
Regular, bleached	.....lb.	.60	— .61
Bone, dry	.....lb.	.70	— .71

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	.....ton	—	— 53.50
f. o. b. New Orleans	.....ton	—	— 47.50
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	.....ton	—	— 47.50
Columbia	.....ton	—	— 48.50
New Orleans	.....ton	47.00	— 49.00
Corn Cake	.....short ton	37.00	— 40.00
Meal	.....short ton	41.00	— 42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	.....short ton	—	— 52.00
Linseed Meal	.....short ton	55.00	— 56.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	.....280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.65
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.75
Turk's Island—	.....lb.	—	—
Coarse	.....140 lb. bags	—	— 1.13
Mineral	.....140 lb. bags	—	— 1.13

COCOA

Bahia	.....lb.	.134	— .144
Caracas	.....lb.	.144	— .144
Havi	.....lb.	.124	— .124
Maracaibo	.....lb.	.22	— .26
Trinidad	.....lb.	.144	— .144
*Nominal	.....lb.	—	—

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

Imported Potato Starch	.....lb.	.124	— .13
Duty Paid	.....lb.	—	— .124
Domestic Potato Starch	.....lb.	—	—
Potato Dextrine white or canary	.....lb.	.16	— .164
Corn Dextrine white or yellow, spot	.....lb.	.074	— .08
Buffalo Corn Starch	.....lb.	—	— .0514
Globe Pearl Starch	.....lb.	—	— .044
Globe British Gum	.....lb.	—	— .064

*REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar. Fed. War	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral nea
Powdered	.....7.60 7.60 7.60 7.60 7.60	
XXXX	.....7.65 7.65 7.65 7.65 7.65	
Confectioners A	.....7.35 7.35 — 7.35 7.35	
Standard Gran.	.....7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50 7.50	
* Prices fixed by Government.		

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	.....gal.	—	— 1.00
Light, strained	.....gal.	1.12	— 1.14
Yellow, bleached	.....gal.	1.14	— 1.16
White, bleached, winter	.....gal.	1.16	— 1.18
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	.....gal.	2.90	— 3.05
30 deg., cold test	.....gal.	2.85	— 2.95
40 deg., cold test	.....gal.	2.75	— 2.85
Dark	.....gal.	1.75	— 1.80
Prime	.....gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Red, (Crude oleic acid)	.....lb.	.17	— .174
Saponified	.....lb.	—	— .174
Stearic, single pressed	.....lb.	.24	— .25
Double pressed	.....lb.	.25	— .26

VEGETABLE OILS

*Castor, No. 1, bbls.	.....lb.	—	— 30
No. 3	.....lb.	.284	— .294
Cocanut, Ceylon, bbls.	.....lb.	.184	— .184
*Ceylon, tanks	.....lb.	—	— 18
Cochin bbls.	.....lb.	.194	— .194
Tanks	.....lb.	.184	— .19
*Corn, crude, bbls.	.....lb.	.184	— .184
Refined, barrels	.....lb.	22.32	— 22.52
*Cottonseed, crude, f. o. b. mills	.....lb.	—	— 18

Summer Yellow, prime

*White	.....gal.	.21	— .22
*Winter, Yellow	.....gal.	—	— 224
Linseed, raw, ear lots	.....gal.	—	— 1.53
5 barrel lots	.....gal.	—	— 1.53
*Olive, denatured	.....lb.	3.10	— 3.25
*Fats	.....lb.	.38	— .40
*Palm Lagos, casks	.....lb.	.33	— .34
*Niger	.....lb.	.29	— .30
*Palm Kernel, domestic	.....lb.	—	—
Peanut, edible	.....gal.	—	— 1.73
Crude f. o. b. mills	.....gal.	—	— 1.40
Pine, white steam	.....gal.	—	—
*Sesame, domestic	.....gal.	2.50	— 2.73
Soya Bean, Manchurian	.....lb.	.184	— .184

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	.....lb.	.18	— .19
Yellow	.....lb.	.154	— .164
House	.....lb.	.154	— .164
Brown	.....lb.	.154	— .164
Yellow, grease, stearine	.....lb.	.164	— .17
White grease, stearine	.....lb.	.18	— .184
Lard, City	.....lb.	26.35	— 26.95
Compound	.....lb.	.224	— .234
Stearine, lard	.....lb.	.284	— .284
Oleo	.....lb.	.204	— .204
Tallow, edible	.....lb.	.174	— .174
City Fancy	.....lb.	.174	— .18
Choice Country	.....lb.	.174	— .174

(Western Markets)

Tallow, edible	.....lb.	.174	— .174
City Fancy	.....lb.	.174	— .174
Prime Packers	.....lb.	—	— 174
Grease, Choice White	.....lb.	.17	— .174
"A" White	.....lb.	.164	— .164
"B" White	.....lb.	.164	— .164
Yellow	.....lb.	.154	— .16
Brown	.....lb.	.13	— .14
Bone	.....lb.	.134	— .14
Stearine, prime oleo	.....lb.	.194	— .20
Lard	.....lb.	.284	— .284
*Nominal	.....lb.	—	—
*Buyers' Tanks	.....lb.	—	—

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from March 2 to March 9, 1918—Exports for month of January.

Owing to the strict regulations of the Treasury Department forbidding the publication of the names of importers receiving consignments and the names of ports of shipment, this feature of the service is omitted by DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS during the period of the war. Subscribers interested in any special product will be assisted in locating supplies if they will communicate with the Editor.

Imports

ACID—
29,915 pounds oxalic
1,000 pounds benzoic
100 pounds benzoic
11,000 pounds oxalic

ALBUMEN—
6,000 pounds

ALIZARIN—
15,141 pounds

ALUM—
60,500 pounds

AMMONIA—
146,206 pounds

ANILINE SALTS—
21,273 pounds

ARGOLS—
230,984 pounds
828,890 pounds
12,039 pounds

BALSAM—
560 pounds copaiba

BARKS—
39,900 ounces quinine

BEANS—
4,601 pounds vanilla
2,589 bushels castor
1,167 bushels castor
34,592 bushels castor
275 pounds vanilla
4,000 pounds vanilla

BISMUTH—
35,878 pounds

CAMPHOR, CRUDE—
22,020 pounds

CAMPHOR, REFINED—
5,901 pounds
18,500 pounds
81,350 pounds

CASEIN—
22,500 pounds

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
2,600 pounds

CODEINE—
200 pounds

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
20,000 pounds gambier
41 tons mangrove
7 tons mangrove

ESSENTIAL OILS—
400 pounds bay
1,850 pounds various
3,350 pounds various
850 pounds various

FLOWERS—
100 pounds saffron
490 pounds saffron
5,000 pounds insect

GALL NUTS—
27,000 pounds
61,800 pounds

GELATIN—
483 pounds
7,610 pounds

GLYCERIN, CRUDE—
56,853 pounds
29,970 pounds

GUMS—
145,501 pounds chicle
123,533 pounds chicle

HOPS—
350,005 pounds
4,587 pounds

INDIGO—
22,995 pounds natural
1,964 pounds natural
112,435 pounds synthetic

IODINE—
12,762 pounds resublimed
1,000 pounds resublimed

IRON OXIDE—
1,600 pounds

KOLA NUTS—
500 pounds
200 pounds
800 pounds

LACTARENE—
1,050,039 pounds

LEECHES—
200 pounds bloodsuckers

LIME CARBONATE—
83,000 pounds

LIME CITRATE—
367,416 pounds

MANGANESE OXIDE—
81 tons
400 tons

**MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS
DRUG PREPARATIONS—**
300 pounds drugs
550 pounds drugs
1,900 pounds medicine

MORPHINE—
100 pounds
240 pounds
50 pounds

MOSS—
10,000 pounds Irish

OILS—
25,264 gallons Chinese nut
12,969 pounds coco nut
9,841 pounds coco nut
42,000 pounds cottonseed
75 pounds cottonseed
57,947 pounds palm
48 pounds fusel
1,683 gallons edible olive
1,193 gallons peanut
39,506 gallons rapeseed
84,500 pounds lemon
21,500 gallons castor
13,800 gallons castor
6,400 gallons castor
5,000 gallons hempseed

OPIUM—
6,487 pounds

PEPPER—
57,506 pounds

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—
3,400 pounds
2,600 pounds

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
2,691,925 pounds
38,000 pounds
26,000 pounds

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
121,200 pounds

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—
10,988 pounds

POTASSIUM IODIDE—
1,700 pounds

POTASSIUM NITRATE—
293,600 pounds

POTASSIUM SALTS—
400 pounds various
5,933 pounds various

QUEBRACHO—
420,785 pounds

QUEBRACHO WOOD—
2,175 tons

ROOTS—
165,345 pounds licorice
4,879 pounds licorice
655,587 pounds ginger
1,350 pounds sarsaparilla
700 pounds sarsaparilla
1,100 pounds ipecac
2,300 pounds jalap
33,000 pounds calamus

SEED—
352,327 bushels flax
8,670 bushels castor
10,000 pounds anise
148,590 pounds rape

SODIUM CYANIDE—
22,000 pounds

SODIUM NITRATE—
12,018 tons

SPICES—
73,334 pounds unground cassia
16,900 pounds nutmegs

SULPHUR—
3,500 pounds precipitated

SUMAC—
1,767,465 pounds

TALC—
108,000 pounds
44,092 pounds

TAMARINDS—
1,090 pounds

WAX—
2,286 pounds vegetable
403 pounds vegetable
234,163 pounds vegetable
373 pounds bees
48,386 pounds bees
45,450 pounds carnauba
38,300 pounds carnauba
30,500 pounds carnauba
47,600 pounds carnauba

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—
65 pounds, Panama
100 pounds, Mexico
22 pounds, British West Indies

ACID, NITRIC—
650 pounds, Colombia
66 pounds, Argentina
182 pounds, Peru
50 pounds, Cuba
55 pounds, Costa Rica
30 pounds, Guatemala

ACID, PICRIC—
1,136,985 pounds, France

ACID, SULPHURIC—
1,780 pounds, British West Indies
36 pounds, Trinidad
2,800 pounds, Jamaica
70,000 pounds, Mexico
172 pounds, Panama

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
14,000 pounds, Chile
70,000 pounds, Cuba

COPPER SULPHATE—
220 pounds, Peru
66,220 pounds, Argentina

COTTON SEED OIL—
44,730 pounds, Uruguay
183,012 pounds, Cuba
11,250 pounds, Costa Rica

FLAX SEED—
60 bushels, Cuba

GLYCERIN—
105 pounds, Bolivia
1,805 pounds, Cuba
61 pounds, British West Indies
612 pounds, Mexico
50 pounds, Nicaragua
50 pounds, Guatemala
500 pounds, England

PARAFFIN, CRUDE—
2,854,686 pounds, England
3,400 pounds, British South Africa

PARAFFIN, REFINED—
400 pounds, Salvador
626,668 pounds, England
624,305 pounds, France

GLUCOSE—
1,000 pounds, San Domingo
193,650 pounds, Cuba
414,000 pounds, England

LIME, CHLORATE—
13,440 pounds, Peru
26,000 pounds, Brazil
2,520 pounds, Cuba

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—
38,080 pounds, Brazil
2,575 pounds, Mexico

SODA ASH—
529,600 pounds, Brazil
60,000 pounds, Cuba
700 pounds, Panama
46,000 pounds, Italy

SODA, CAUSTIC—
3,105 pounds, Chile
313,600 pounds, Brazil
37,865 pounds, Argentina
225,632 pounds, Cuba
140,850 pounds, Mexico

SUPERPHOSPHATE—
100 tons, British South Africa
69 tons, British West Indies

ZINC OXIDE—
1,600 pounds, Venezuela
18,060 pounds, Peru
1,500 pounds, Colombia
20,240 pounds, Chile
234,000 pounds, Brazil
1,000 pounds, Costa Rica
448,000 pounds, England
200 pounds, Mexico

Trade Notes

H. M. Hyer, No. 265 West Broadway, has been appointed New York representative of Diamond Ink, a Wisconsin corporation with a capital of \$50,000.

J. B. Porter, Buffalo, N. Y., and W. M. Brooks, Tampa, Fla., have recently acquired phosphate lands near Tampa, and are planning to organize a company for immediate development of the property.

Germany is said to have secured the privilege of utilizing the Rumanian petroleum industry, according to the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, which declares the deal will make Germany independent of American oil supplies.

The War Trade Board acting in harmony with a similar decision of the British Government in regard to the Norwegian steamer Alfred Nobel, has decided to release the Norwegian steamer Kim with its cargo of oilcake for fodder purposes.

Nearly \$4,000,000 was invested in new war companies in February to manufacture air planes and munitions. The authorized capital in air plane companies amounts to \$1,800,000, and in munition companies \$2,050,000. In January the total capitalization was about \$11,000,000.

The War Trade Board announces that importers must have their import licenses ready to present for all goods which arrive after twelve o'clock p. m., on March 4, 1918, except goods from Canada. No telegraphic applications for license will be received, but in urgent cases licenses will be sent out by telegram after proper written applications have been received and passed upon.

The regulations governing the exportation of graphite from Madagascar have been changed so as to permit the surplus of the local production to be exported to the United States via Marseilles. At the same time it was stated that graphite for England might be shipped direct under certain conditions. In view of the present tonnage situation, the State Department at Washington was requested to obtain the consent of the French authorities to the direct exportation of graphite from Madagascar to the United States, and has now been advised that the French Ministry of Armaments is disposed to grant a favorable hearing to applications for such shipments.

Want Ads

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POTASSIUM SALTS MORE PLENTIFUL

Spot supplies of potassium salts were greatly increased last week by large importations reported to be from Japan. More than 2,755,000 pounds of the carbonate, and nearly 295,000 pounds of the nitrate have arrived in New York within a fortnight. The lot also included more than 121,000 pounds of potassium chlorate, nearly 11,000 pounds of the cyanide, and 1,700 pounds of the iodide.

Earlier in the year another large consignment of potassium carbonate arrived in New York from Russia. Although the Government took over most of it, considerable quantities were offered in the open market. During the past week, the market for most potassium salts has been very quiet. Dealers report that buyers have been unwilling to pay the high prices occasioned by uncertain transportation facilities and scarcity of stock. Glass manufacturers, who normally consumed large quantities of potassium carbonate, are not buying at present figures. The arrival of the new consignment is expected to lower prices.

TIN MARKET ERRATIC

Chinese tin has been absorbing the attention of the market for some time. It seems to be the only feasible purchase. But the growth of interest in the Chinese product has excited speculative trading in the primary market, and how far present prices are justified by statistical conditions is a guess. Local traders were surprised by the entrance into the market as a buyer of a Far Eastern house which has hitherto been a consistent and heavy seller of Chinese tin. What is behind such a sudden change of front is not yet known. Trading in tin is confined to Chinese and Panka as Straits is not offered. Chinese for March shipment was offered at 71c and February at 73c. Banca was quoted at 76½c for February and 75c for March.

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(98-99%)

PARA AMIDO PHENOL

(97%)

PARA NITRO PHENOL

ALPHA NAPHTHYLAMIN

(99%)

TOLIDIN

(98%)

1:3:6 ACID

(25-30%)

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Pure"
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Muriate of Potash Resublimed Iodine
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